





## French Look Set for Long Chad Stay

Paris Shows Little Desire to Come to Grips With Libyans

By Clifford D. May  
New York Times Service  
NDJAMENA, Chad — To many visitors, it has been a long time since this war-weary capital has appeared so relaxed.

A new French restaurant, with an arched entrance and languidly revolving ceiling fans, has opened on the Avenue Charles de Gaulle. Not far away, percussive music pours through the open doors of a new night spot.

The offices of Air Afrique and two or three other businesses have been plastered and whitewashed. Like nearly all of the buildings

here, they had been pock-marked by machine-gun fire during civil wars in 1980 and 1982.

One of the reasons for these changes is the money that more than 3,000 French troops have been spending since August.

French soldiers and airmen can be seen practically everywhere in the capital. They patrol the streets on foot and in jeeps, drink wine and eat in the restaurants, shop for souvenirs in the markets and dance in the local night clubs.

Their mission, French officials said, was to prevent the government of President Hissène Habré from falling to the Libyan-backed

forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei.

The French forces entered Chad after rebels captured several towns in northern Chad. The French established a chain of forward positions, called the red line, at about the 15th parallel and warned the rebels against trying to cross it.

France then began a series of diplomatic efforts to resolve the civil war, but failed.

On Jan. 25, a French Jaguar jet, flying low on a reconnaissance mission, was shot down and the pilot was killed.

The French retaliated by moving the red line 60 miles (96 kilometers) north to a new line roughly along the 16th parallel.

France tried this month to get some sort of diplomatic settlement under way when Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson went to Tripoli, Libya, to meet with Colonel Moammar Qadhafi. But the meeting produced no results.

"I think Cheysson understands the situation a lot better now," Chad's information minister, Mahamat Soumaila, said. "We've been telling the French all along that Libya is a danger but I'm afraid it took the shooting down of one of their planes to prove it to them."

Another Chadian official, however, was less enthusiastic about the French reaction.

"The French have been saying since they got here that if one of their soldiers were killed they would respond," he said. "So where is that response? All they've done is move a few kilometers north. At this rate, how many Jaguars will it take before they reach the Libyan frontier?"

Many residents of the capital seemed to share the view that France should be doing more.

"It's good that the French are here, because they keep the city safe," said a 34-year-old electrician. "But they should do more. They should throw the Libyans out once and for all."

Western diplomats here say that, unless provoked further by Libya, France is not likely to expand its military role any time soon.

Despite the shooting down of the French plane and the failure to find common ground with Colonel Qadhafi, the diplomats said, President François Mitterrand appears reluctant to become embroiled in a military confrontation with Libya, with which France, Tripoli's largest arms supplier after the Soviet Union, has lucrative economic ties.

Another idea that has been mentioned as a possible solution to the conflict is for France and Libya to try to find a new Chadian leader acceptable to both of them. But Western diplomats said such an approach is unlikely to succeed, in part because there is no candidate who would fit the bill.

"Anyhow, it's a ludicrous idea," one said, "exchanging a recognized head of state, which is what Habré is, for a pawn, which is what Goukouni is. It's ludicrous."

An African diplomat said he saw the situation as "back to square one. It's basically a standoff."

Chadian officials argue that allowing the present situation to continue is playing into Colonel Qadhafi's hands.

"That's his strategy," Mr. Soumaila said. "Qadhafi controls almost half the country now. He figures the French will get tired before he does and then he'll take the rest and move on from there to our neighbors."

A senior official at the French Embassy said: "There is no military solution to the Chadian conflict. Only when everyone has accepted that will it be possible to work out some other kind of solution."

And that means, the official agreed, that the French Army may be in Chad for some time to come.

### ■ OAU Force Proposed

Mr. Cheysson has proposed that the Organization of African Unity form a force to help curb fighting in Chad, but the organization declined to take on the task. The Associated Press reported from Addis Ababa Monday.

The Addis Ababa-based Organization of African Unity felt it could neither handle the logistics involved in such an undertaking nor draw troops from its 51 member states, the sources said.



French truckers slowed traffic on Monday at the Tancarville bridge near Rouen.

## French Truckers Lifting Blockade; Some Rebels Still Slowing Traffic

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — A protest by truck drivers that caused some of the worst traffic jams in French history was slowly lifting Monday, but many routes remained partly closed by rebel truckers who refused to move.

Some drivers moved their trucks immediately after a call Sunday night from the National Road Transport Federation to lift the blockade. That order came after talks were arranged with Transport Minister Charles Fiterman.

Meanwhile, there were labor troubles elsewhere as coal miners began a 48-hour strike that virtually halted production. A union leader said the strike protesting job cuts was receiving overwhelming support from workers and might be extended.

Police said roads in 17 of France's 95 departments were still partly blocked Monday as some drivers continued their protest. The truckers were allowing traffic through in one lane only or forcing drivers to zigzag between parked trucks.

The drivers' strike, which began Thursday night, paralyzed many French roads on a weekend when hundreds of thousands of motorists were heading from the Paris region to the Alps for their traditional winter holiday break.

Vacationers from other regions who took their break a week earlier

were on their way home from the Alps, making it one of the busiest travel weekends of the year.

The talks Tuesday between drivers' leaders and the government will focus on the demands for compensation for time lost during a go-slow action by customs officers on both sides of the French-Italian border.

The customs officers stopped their action late last week, but the Italian customs workers planned to start the go-slow again this week.

The French truckers' federations also want closer government supervision of border crossing points and a cut in fuel oil tax.

The traffic jams Monday centered on the worst-hit region around the Alps but also affected roads in Brittany, Normandy, central France and elsewhere.

Snow and ice added to the hazards of travel as the weather turned bad after a sunny weekend.

A woman was killed during the weekend when the car in which she was traveling reversed rapidly down a highway emergency lane in central France to escape a blockade of trucks and hit another car.

The truckers' blockade failed to win political support even among those most opposed to the government. Opposition parties carefully avoided giving backing to the widely unpopular blockade, although they said it was a symptom of general exasperation with the government.

In the mining dispute, Angustin Dufresne, leader of the largest miners' union, said support for the strike was so strong that it might be continued beyond Tuesday. Miners are protesting plans for job cuts by the state-owned coal board.

Mr. Dufresne said support for the strike was almost unanimous in northern and central regions and 60 percent in the eastern Lorraine basin, where most of France's 18.5 million tons a year are produced.

He said the five unions that called the strike would decide Tuesday whether to continue the walkout, called to protest the state-owned coal board's plans for 8,000 job cuts this year and 30,000 over five years. The planned cuts are part of an effort to reduce enormous operating losses.

The strike is likely to pose a more immediate political than economic problem for the government, industry analysts said.

Coal is a rapidly declining source of energy in France, but the miners represent a major political force that helped lift the governing Socialist Party into power in 1981.

The five unions went ahead with the strike after a meeting with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy last week failed to produce a government commitment either to boost its 6.5-billion franc (\$783-million) annual subsidy to the coal sector or to cancel the job cuts.

(Reuters, UPI)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Lambsdorff Admits Concealing Funds

BONN (Reuters) — Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said Monday that he had concealed donations to his party from a giant industrial concern, Flick. But he said this was normal practice for political parties.

He said at a parliamentary hearing that while he was a local treasurer for the Free Democratic Party in the 1970s he did not identify donations from Flick as required by law.

The charges relate to allegations that after Mr. Lambsdorff became a minister in 1978 he gave Flick a multimillion Deutsche mark tax allowance on a share sale in return for payments to party funds.

Mr. Lambsdorff said his treatment of Flick donations was open to criticism, but he rejected an allegation in parliament that it was a "repeated breach of the constitution."

### East Germany Favors Weapons Ban

MAINZ, West Germany (Reuters) — East Germany is ready to start talks with West Germany on banning chemical weapons, and is also prepared to discuss outlawing first-strike use of nuclear weapons, Erich Honecker, the East German chief of state, said.

In a letter to a West German union leader, released here Monday, Mr. Honecker said East Germany would welcome any sensible proposals leading gradually to the banning of chemical weapons, both in Europe and worldwide. He added that talks on outlawing first-strike use of nuclear weapons or on the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe were steps East Germany was prepared to take to reduce the danger of war.

The letter was a reply to the Rhenish-Palatinate chairman of the West German Trade Union Association, Julius Lehlbach, who had written to Mr. Honecker and Chancellor Helmut Kohl in January calling for a treaty banning production, storage and use of poisons and gas. Mr. Lehlbach said Monday he had received no reply from Mr. Kohl.

### Bayer Investigated for Tax Evasion

BONN (Reuters) — Bayer AG is being investigated on suspicion of evading tax on donations to political parties, a spokesman for the Public Prosecutor's Office in Bonn said.

He would give no details of the investigation, and the company declined to comment.

Der Spiegel magazine said Monday that Bayer made unspecified donations to the Free Democrats and the Christian Democrats through a charitable organization in Cologne. The magazine said that the payments could be used as tax write-offs because of the organization's charitable status and that the money was channeled into party coffers through bank accounts in Liechtenstein.

### NATO Urges Soviet to Resume Talks

BRUSSELS (AP) — The Western alliance said Monday it was ready to resume medium-range missile talks and urged the new Soviet leadership to send their negotiators back to the Geneva talks.

Senior NATO representatives, meeting for the first time since the death of the Soviet president, Yuri V. Andropov, on Feb. 9, issued a statement saying that they were ready to consider any serious Soviet suggestions for arms control. The Soviet Union withdrew from the talks in November after NATO began deploying new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe to counter the deployment of SS-20 missiles in the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

The U.S. representative, Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, said: "The important signal to send is that we were ready to negotiate at the drop of a hat. Once the Soviet Union is prepared to do the same, we will be in a position to make progress in Geneva."

### EC Ministers Back British Rebate

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — European Community governments have backed Britain's plea for action to speed up the payment of a \$640-million budget rebate that is being blocked by the European Parliament, officials said Monday.

Officials said EC foreign ministers had decided to ask the Parliament for urgent action on the 1983 British rebate, even if it means holding a special session of the Strasbourg assembly. Britain wants the cash by the close of its 1983 financial year at the end of March.

The officials said France, the current EC president, would demand action in a letter to the Parliament's president, P. D. Dandekar. French officials said the process could take up to six weeks, just within the time limit. The European Parliament blocked the rebate last year to protest the 10 member governments' failure to agree on financial reforms.

### New Zealand, Russia Restore Full Ties

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Combined Dispatches) — New Zealand on Monday restored full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister Warren E. Cooper announced.

Mr. Cooper named Alison Stokes as ambassador to Moscow. Ms. Stokes, a former high commissioner in Papua New Guinea, now heads the Foreign Ministry's United Nations and Commonwealth division.

Relations between the two countries had been conducted at chargé d'affaires level for four years. In January 1980, New Zealand expelled the former Soviet ambassador, Vasilev Sofinsky, for reportedly funding the Moscow-oriented Social First Unity political party. (Reuters, AP)

### Jordan Re-Evaluates Libyan Relations

AMMAN (Reuters) — Jordan appeared close to breaking diplomatic relations with Libya after the burning of its embassy in Tripoli Saturday. Prime Minister Ahmed Obaidat, briefing Jordan's cabinet, said he had advanced the text of a protest note condemning the attack on the mission as a premeditated and criminal act. "This is the time to radically re-evaluate Libyan-Jordanian relations, bearing in mind all the past Libyan practices," he said.

Libya's official news agency, JANA, said Sunday that the Jordanian flag had been burned in front of the embassy by Arabs and Palestinians protesting last week's talks in Washington between President Ronald Reagan, King Hussein of Jordan and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt. JANA made no mention of the embassy being set on fire, although Western diplomats in Tripoli said it appeared to have been gutted.

### 2 Norwegians Barred From Russia

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union on Monday barred two Norwegians, one a senior diplomat, from entering the country in retaliation for the expulsion of five Soviet diplomats from Oslo earlier this month.

The acting Norwegian mission chief, Jan Naerby, said he had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry to receive a protest over the expulsion of the five. He was told the two Norwegians, Oyvind Nordseth, who served as a first secretary in the embassy until mid-1982, and Tore Borresen, an interpreter, were now persona non grata.

Norway ordered out the five Soviet diplomats following the arrest of Arne Treholt, a senior Foreign Ministry official, on charges of spying for Moscow. It accused them of activities incompatible with their status, a phrase which usually means espionage. Four Soviet diplomats who had previously served in Oslo were also barred from returning there.

### Argentine Admiral Held in Probe

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Admiral Ruben Chamorro, who is widely accused of heading Argentina's most notorious torture center for political detainees in the 1970s, has been arrested in connection with the activities of rightist death squads, the federal police said Monday.

Mr. Chamorro was arrested Sunday night at Buenos Aires International Airport as he stepped off a flight from South Africa, where he has lived since his retirement in 1981. He was detained in connection with Judge José Dibur's investigation into the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance death squads, which were responsible for hundreds of killings in the 1970s, a police statement said.

Admiral Chamorro was head of the navy mechanics school in Buenos Aires from 1976 to 1978. Human rights groups accuse him of running a clandestine torture and interrogation center responsible for the disappearance of up to 4,000 people. He apparently returned to Argentina voluntarily after being summoned by the country's highest judiciary court for questioning.

### For the Record

The Israeli Boycott Bureau in Arab countries has removed R.J. Reynolds and Del Monte from the blacklist of companies that deal with Israel, officials said in Abu Dhabi. Among the companies now off the list are Mothercare, the British-based baby products company; Reynolds, which makes Winston, Salem and Camel cigarettes; the Del Monte-canned company and Fromageries Bel, a French cheese concern. (UPI)

About 1,200 Salvadoran soldiers attacked guerrillas in an area close to where rebel mortar fire caused two government helicopters to crash Sunday, a Salvadoran official said Monday. Fourteen rebels and one army officer were killed in the battle about 110 miles (178 kilometers) northeast of San Salvador, he said.

Nominations for Jordanian parliamentary elections have closed with 116 candidates contesting eight vacant seats, the Interior Ministry said Monday. The elections, on March 12, are the first since April 1967. (Reuters)

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### Israeli Aide Charged in Slaying Probe

By Moshe Brilliant  
New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — An official in charge of security in the Israeli West Bank settlement of Elon Moreh was charged Monday with collusion to obstruct a police investigation into the murder of an Arab girl.

The indictment filed in the district court here said that Menachem Ilan had been coordinator of security and in charge of the village army in the settlement Dec. 8, when a settler was said to have killed Aisha el-Bahsh, 11, in Nabulus.

A settler, Yosef Harnoy of Elon Moreh, was indicted last month on a murder count in the case.

Also arrested earlier and awaiting trial are Ephraim Segal of Elon Moreh and Pinhas Marhab of Tel Aviv, a security guard on Israeli buses serving the Jewish settlements dotting the occupied Arab territory.

According to Monday's indictment, Mr. Harnoy called at Mr. Ilan's home after the shooting and told him he and Mr. Segal had been involved and that he may have hit someone.

Mr. Ilan, according to Monday's indictment, told Mr. Segal to bring his weapon to the army after working hours and change the barrel and assembly unit to make the gun untraceable. Mr. Segal was arrested before the switch could be effected but a business associate later brought the gun to the army and Mr. Ilan made the changes, it was alleged.

### Foreign Lending Surge Making U.S. a Debtor

(Continued from Page 1)

the gains the foreigners have realized in recent years from the appreciating dollar are over.

Not all economists share the fear of a flight of foreign capital and an accompanying decline of the dollar. These dissenters, including many in the Treasury Department, note that the vast U.S. economy is far stronger than those of Latin America's debtor nations and that its potential for continued growth and stability accounts for much of its appeal to foreign investors.

The foreigners, in this view, are sophisticated investors who see the United States less as a debtor than as a refuge from political and economic uncertainty elsewhere. Their faith in the U.S. economy, these economists contend, exceeds their concern over budget deficits.

Few other countries offer significantly more appealing investment opportunities, said Harold B. Malmgren, an economic consultant in Washington and a former U.S. trade negotiator. "So I just don't see how, in a big sudden lurch, they would all go into something else," he said.

Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, insists that there is no crisis but says: "This year we suspect that half of all net investment in the United States will be financed by the inflow of foreign capital. At some point the foreigners are not going to be willing to keep lending to us. Or, more accurately, they would do it only at higher and higher rates."

The risk, Mr. Feldstein said, lies in whether the foreign investment slows before the deficits are reduced. A smaller deficit would mean less competition from the government for loans to finance the deficit. With less competition for funds, interest rates would slide. Under those circumstances, the domestic economy could manage the drop in foreign lending.

Some of the foreign investment in the United States, like American investment abroad, is relatively secure. About 15 percent of foreign assets in 1982, the last year for which complete data are available, represented ownership of one-tenth or more of the value of U.S. companies, real estate and other property.

About \$172 billion, or 26 percent, however, represented investment in U.S. government liabilities, primarily Treasury securities that have been issued to finance the national debt.

An additional 14 percent was ownership of the stocks and bonds of U.S. companies, and the return on many of those investments is tied to the interest rates on government securities.

The nature of most of the remaining foreign investment has not been reported.

### Greek Protest Is Broken Up

New York Times Service

ATHENS — Greek riot police have broken up a 15-day protest by two Albanian political refugees of Greek origin. The two were carrying on a hunger strike in front of the Albanian Embassy to back demands for the release of their families by the Tirana regime and better conditions for the Greek minority in Albania.

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## Pole, Jailed As Spy, Freed By Warsaw

(Continued from Page 1)

General Jaruzelski and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. Also Monday, General Jaruzelski told the Communist Party Central Committee that Poland would toughen its laws to combat crime, mismanagement, corruption and other "negative phenomena."

Following favorable changes in martial law, we are now seeing a recurrence, and even a slight intensification, of some negative phenomena, including criminal ones," he said.

The state-run media quoted him as saying that the party was attracting too few workers, young people, women to leadership posts. He gestured that this threatened to turn the party to the state of "kness and alienation from the people that caused the 1980 protests and the birth of the Solidarity union. The union was pressed under martial law, he was declared Dec. 13, 1981, nominally lifted last July.

Poland's laws, already tightened in the past two years, will be amended toward greater severity to combat "delinquency, and especially theft and profiteering, as well as social pathology of various kinds, for preventing wastefulness, mismanagement as well as excessive, unjustified profits," General Jaruzelski said.

Meanwhile, a supporter of Father Mieczyslaw Nowak said Monday that nine Poles were on a hunger strike in their church to protest the decision by Catholic authorities to transfer the popular priest, a backer of Solidarity, to a parish.

The spokesman, who declined to give his name, said he, three other and five women would fast.

Father Nowak was reinstated in the parish of St. Stanislaw in the suburb of Ursus.

Cardinal Jozef Glemp, said last week that he promoted Father Nowak. On Monday, worshippers heckled one of Glemp's delegates who aided the decision at Mass. Glemp said the cardinal's decision was evidence of growing estrangement between the church and Communist authorities.

(AP, Reuters)

## Meese to Leave my Reserve before Hearings

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Edwin Meese, who has been nominated to position of U.S. attorney general, has decided to give up his position of colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve before Senate confirmation hearings on his nomination March 1.

Meese's promotion in 1981 to lieutenant colonel to colonel, is transfer from the inactive reserve six days before mandatory retirement, drew charges from an anti-officer that "undue influence" had been brought to bear. September, after a seven-month investigation, the army recommended against revoking the promotion of Mr. Meese, who is now a colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve. He is now a colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve. He is now a colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve.

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John Glenn making his final plea for support before the Iowa Democratic Party caucuses. About 200 supporters attended the rally Sunday at Capital Square in Des Moines.

## Candidates Wrap Up Iowa Caucus Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

around the state, many of whom are anti-abortion activists.

Mr. Askew, who favors a constitutional amendment allowing Congress to set national standards on the availability of abortion, is counting on a heavy turnout of anti-abortion voters to meet his goal of a fourth-place finish.

The Iowa caucuses, the first voter test of the 1984 campaign, have a disproportionate influence in the early phase of the presidential campaign, and most of the Democratic candidates have invested heavily in the contest in order to leave the state, if not as a winner, at least as a political survivor.

Mr. Glenn is generally regarded as the candidate with the most to lose in Iowa. He was late putting together an organization, which is important in a caucus process that tends to be dominated by party activists.

In a television interview Sunday, Senator Glenn said "one of my biggest problems" has been the public image as an astronaut.

"The astronaut experience has overwhelmed other things," said Mr. Glenn, whose television commercials in the state have stressed his background as a Marine Corps fighter pilot, successful businessman and senator.

On the same television program, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson said in Washington that he could support Mr. Mondale as the party's presidential nominee but added that "certain conditions must be met."

Mr. Jackson, who has not made a serious effort in Iowa, said the conditions of his support would include a commitment by Mr. Mondale to eliminate the remaining barriers to black voter registration in the South and to shift the focus of U.S. foreign policy more to the Third World.

Before returning Saturday afternoon to Washington, Mr. Glenn criticized a poll by The Des Moines Register showing him in a statistical three-way tie with Mr. Cranston and Mr. Hart for second place. The sample, which has a 12-percent margin of error, was based on interviews with 66 Democrats who said they planned to vote in the caucuses.

Mr. Glenn said at a news conference: "I think when you have 99 counties and a sample of 66 people, I wouldn't think it would be considered in depth."

Mr. Hart, after appearing on a television interview program, left Des Moines for a series of meetings with his campaign workers around the state. During the interview, he rejected the suggestion of some national party leaders that the attacks he has been making on Mr. Mondale could help Mr. Reagan in the fall election.

Reagan Campaigns President Reagan, ridiculing Democrats in general and Mr. Mondale in particular, declared Monday that it was his moral obligation to keep the "big spenders" out of power. The Associated Press reported from Waterloo, Iowa.

In his first political trip since he declared his intention Jan. 29 to seek re-election, the president used some of his harshest rhetoric to fight back against the Democrats.

"Let others appeal to greed and envy, pit group against group, treat people as helpless victims and seek to weaken our national defense," Mr. Reagan said.

In a reference to his decision to invade the tiny Caribbean nation of Grenada in October, which won wide approval in the polls, the president continued:

"Troops may have landed in Grenada, all right; they just wouldn't have been American troops. The Grenadians wouldn't have been applauding, and our American students might not have been saved."

Without ever mentioning the Democratic candidates by name, the president said they were the "last people who should be giving sermons about fairness and compassion," one of the Democrats' favorite anti-Reagan issues.

It was perhaps symbolic that Mr. Reagan and his political strategists chose Iowa to demonstrate that even though he is an incumbent with high popularity in the polls, he plans to campaign in 1984.

In 1980, Mr. Reagan spent little time campaigning in Iowa and lost the precinct caucuses to George Bush, now vice president. The vote, 30 percent to 33 percent, surprised Mr. Reagan and led to a change of campaign tactics.

## For Mondale, The Flush Of Victory

United Press International

EMMETTSBURG, Iowa — City residents buoyed the campaign hopes of Walter F. Mondale, giving the former vice president nearly twice as many "votes" as Senator John Glenn in an informal poll held hours before Monday's presidential caucuses.

Beginning at 7:30 A.M., a radio announcer read the names of presidential candidates over the air and 3,780 of Emmetsburg's 4,100 residents flushed their toilets to vote for their favorite man. Officials measured the water pressure drop to see who was the winner.

Mr. Mondale emerged with 1,755 votes, followed by Mr. Glenn with 945. Senator Gary Hart of Colorado finished third with 540 flushes, followed by 405 each for Jesse L. Jackson and former Senator George McGovern of South Dakota.

## Poll of Iowans Shows Mondale Beating Reagan

United Press International

DES MOINES, Iowa — A poll by the Des Moines Register published Monday indicated a sharp drop in President Ronald Reagan's job-approval rating and suggested he would lose to former Vice President Walter F. Mondale if the presidential election were held now.

The poll suggested that only 40 percent of those surveyed approved of the way the president was doing his job, a 12-percentage point drop from the first of the year. Forty-three disapproved of the job Mr. Reagan was doing.

The Iowa poll, conducted last week, was based on 1,003 interviews with Iowans 18 years of age or older. Percentages based on the full poll sample are subject to a margin of error of plus or minus three percentage points.

The poll indicated that Mr. Reagan, who was running even with Mr. Mondale in Iowa last month, now trailed him by 14 points. If the election were held now, the poll indicated, Mr. Mondale would carry Iowa, 53 percent to 39 percent.

## Jackson Facing Persistent Questions Over Alleged Anti-Semitic Remarks

By Fay S. Joyce

New York Times Service

EUTAW, Alabama — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, who preaches the politics of reconciliation, is being persistently questioned about whether he has used derogatory terms in referring to Jews.

Mr. Jackson, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, has denied that he has made such remarks.

Mr. Jackson has been questioned several times by reporters about his reported use of anti-Semitic terms. The questions were prompted by a report in The Washington Post that, in conversations with reporters, Mr. Jackson had referred to Jews as "Hymies" and to New York as "Hymietown." It did not name any reporters who had heard Mr. Jackson make such a remark.

"Hymies" is a shortened version of Hyman, a surname, and is considered offensive by many Jews. Sunday, in an appearance on the CBS News program "Face the Nation," Mr. Jackson denied the charge. He said: "It simply is not true, and I think that the accuser ought to come forth."

After the program, he said of the article and of a critical editorial that followed on Saturday: "It's almost as if there's an attempt to hound us on this question."

"It's not my standard operating procedure to refer to Jewish people like that. It's a lingo; I don't engage in it. I don't even realize it, frankly. I really don't."

Some reporters who have traveled with Mr. Jackson said they had not heard him use the word. Mr. Jackson said he had heard the term in reference to Jews when he was a child growing up in South Carolina. "It was not even derogatory at that time," he said.

Mr. Jackson's relations with Jews are strained because he supports the creation of an independent Palestinian state and has called for recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization. At the same time, he says the security needs of Israel must be met.

The candidate's difficulties with Jews go back to at least 1979, when on a visit to the Middle East, Mr. Jackson embraced Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader.

On Sunday, Mr. Jackson said the Democratic Party platform should contain a new initiative on the Middle East that accounts for the needs of Arab countries as well as Israel.

In an apparent reference to a group calling itself Jews Against Jackson that is associated with the militant Jewish Defense League, and efforts by Meir Kahane, the league leader, who has protested his candidacy, Mr. Jackson said there was "a strategy to disrupt my campaign."

Mr. Jackson said Mr. Kahane had threatened to march on his home, that radio commercials have been aired criticizing him, and protesters had picketed some of his events.

Last November, Jews Against Jackson ran an advertisement in The New York Times displaying a photograph of Mr. Jackson's encounter with Mr. Arafat and urging Jews to oppose the Democratic candidate and civil rights leader. The group also announced its intention to disrupt Mr. Jackson's campaign.

The advertisement was denounced by representatives of several prominent Jewish organizations.

However, Nathan Perlmutter, executive director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, said last November: "Jesse Jackson's image in the Jewish community is conditioned by more than his views on the Middle East."

"Many of us remember that he is the man who is sick and tired of hearing about the Holocaust and that he blamed Jewish domination of the media for some of the news coverage he has gotten. Considering these things, coupled with his embrace of Yasser Arafat, I have no question that Jews, like most groups who have a commonality of interest, will be listening closely to what he says."

A few weeks ago, new concern about Mr. Jackson's candidacy arose among Jewish groups when it was disclosed that an organization associated with him had received \$200,000 from the Arab League from 1978 to 1981. Mr. Jackson, denying that he knew the source of the contributions, said the gifts were legal and Jewish organizations should not, therefore, be upset.

## 4 Die in California Crash

United Press International

ROLLING HILLS, California — A van went out of control and hit a tree Sunday, killing four persons and injuring three, all apparently of the same family, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Los Angeles.

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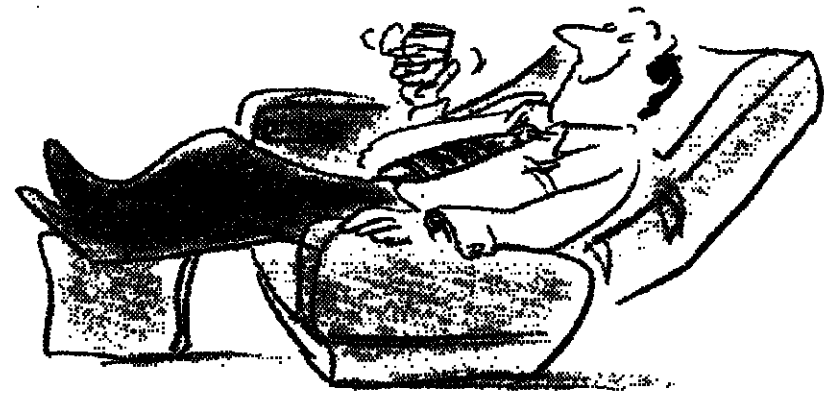
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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Oil Imports and the Deficit

Oil imports to the United States hit a peak in 1977, when they were nearly half of all the oil the country consumed. The following year they started to fall as the Alaskan oil pipeline went into full operation. Then came the Iranian revolution, a huge jump in prices and two recessions. Oil consumption and imports fell for five and a half years. But late last summer the pattern reversed itself. U.S. dependence on foreign oil is climbing again.

For the present, there is no great danger. Oil markets are slack and, unless the war between Iran and Iraq suddenly spreads, there is no immediate prospect of shortage or of rising prices. But the oil is expensive and adds to a trade deficit that is already a drag on economic expansion. For the longer future, a rising trend means only trouble.

Oil imports are now up quite sharply, because oil use is up. In January 1983, Americans were burning oil at a rate of 14.8 million barrels a day. Last month the rate was more than 17 million barrels a day. The reasons are not very surprising ones. It has been very cold in the United States, and almost half of the increase in oil consumption was of fuel oil. The economic recovery is well under way, and people are driving more. Industrial production is up, which means that industrial fuel needs are also up, although not by much — industrial engineers are champion conservers of fuel.

It is important to recognize the extraordinary gains in conservation since oil prices started to rise in 1973. American energy consumption is significantly lower now than it was then, even though the gross national product has risen almost one-fourth, the population is up by 23 million people and there are about 20 million more cars on the road. But the impact of rapid growth falls most heavily on oil imports, and letting them run up will generate its own kind of disaster, as Americans have had ample opportunity to see since 1973.

It is time to improve the incentives for conservation. The most conspicuous opportunities, as usual, lie in the use of gasoline. The price of gasoline has been falling for three years now and, adjusted for inflation, is not much higher than it was in 1974. People seem to be moving back to big cars. That saving, if it continues, will create havoc in an automobile industry that has been pushed hard by public policy to build mostly small cars.

How about seizing this moment of declining gas prices to impose a slowly but steadily rising tax on gasoline? Each nickel per gallon added to the gas tax would not only help hold down oil imports but would bring in \$5 billion a year. That is a serious contribution to reducing the deficit — if anybody at the White House is seriously interested in reducing the deficit.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The USIA's Little List

Credit Charles Wick with an honest abhorrence of evenhandedness. He believes that the United States Information Agency, which he heads, is "supposed to be partisan to a certain extent." That is fine if he means one of its tasks is to explain Reagan administration policies abroad. But Mr. Wick inspires a more literal loyalty, like that of the eager beavers who, in the spirit of the Mikado's Lord High Executioner, prepared a little list of speakers who never would be missed.

Both absurd and offensive, the USIA blacklist was supposed to guide the selection of 500-odd speakers sent abroad each year to tout the freedom and diversity of America. Among the 84 deemed unworthy were Walter Cronkite, Coretta King, Tom Wicker, David Brinkley, even two former CIA directors, James Schlesinger and Admiral Stansfield Turner.

Mr. Wick's acting deputy called the blacklist "a terrible idea" without warrant from the director. And a few of the speakers recently sent abroad could not be described as Reagan partisans. But most have indeed been just that.

In a revealing letter to The New York Times a year ago, Mr. Wick made clear this was no accident: "It is true that prior administrations have tended to sponsor scholars' travels simply to display the pluralism of American scholars. ... We feel funding for such general purposes is more appropriately found in the Fulbright program, and other academic exchanges, both

public and private." But is a display of pluralism really just an aimless exercise? Short-term, any administration benefits when scholars or public figures sing its praises abroad. Short-term, it would also appear beneficial to have the Voice of America play down bad news about the United States.

The catch is that every such gain for propaganda leads to a loss of credibility. Who believes Radio Moscow? What does it say about the Soviet Union when no scholar it sends abroad dares risk a peep of public dissent? What USIA should be displaying is not the wares of a single administration, but the pluralistic values of a democratic society.

Unlike his predecessors, Mr. Wick is a novice at journalism and public affairs. He has done well at getting budget increases for the USIA. And at the public's expense, he has been learning some important lessons. He has apologized for taping telephone calls. He has repaid the government for two-thirds of the \$31,713 it cost to install a security system in his home. He has regretted saying that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher opposed the Grenada invasion because she is a woman.

Now perhaps he understands that blacklists are un-American, that subordinates take their values and policy cues from the top and that the freedom and pluralism his agency preaches are in fact America's most precious exports.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.



## Rising Anti-Americanism in the Arab World

By Mazher Hameed

WASHINGTON — Anti-Americanism is gathering force in the Arab world, particularly the Gulf region. This resentment is not always rational and has not been entirely caused by the United States, but it has taken considerable momentum in the last 18 months — largely in response to what is perceived as Washington's increasingly pro-Israeli bias, its tendency to ignore the Arabs and write off their concerns. Washington should act to reverse these perceptions before it is too late.

Arab regimes have often opposed United States policy and attempted to fan anti-American sentiment by pointing to American support for Israel. This approach was sometimes successful among small politicized factions, but by and large it failed to spark widespread popular bitterness.

So what has changed? Social transformations — rapid economic development and the rise of fundamentalist religion — are eroding the foundations of good feeling toward the United States.

These shifts have raised two kinds of preoccupations throughout the region — progressive demands for greater participation in the political process, and deeply conservative concern about the threat that Westernization poses to traditional values and culture.

What is ironic is that both the advocates of stability and of change

see the United States as a threat. As a result, a new kind of anti-Americanism has emerged — a deeper resentment not merely of American government policies but also of American values and the international economic system.

Compared to the tactical political differences of the past, the issues at stake now are closer to things that matter to the ordinary people of the Arab world. This means that anti-American forces now tap much deeper reservoirs — among Islamic militants and the socially downtrodden, who see the United States as the ally of their oppressors, the region's traditional elites. These feelings are also much more likely to lead to anti-American action than in the past.

The region's radical governments have manipulated these popular fears, amplifying latent discontent. Going beyond its religious roots, the Iranian revolution has excited momentum for a broad program of economic and social change. As for Syria, although it has harshly suppressed its people's fundamentalist resistance, it is now cynically cooperating with Iran. Both governments have supported anti-American activities — including, reportedly, the truck-bombing at the marine headquarters in Beirut on Oct. 23.

Meanwhile, new American policies

have played right into the hands of Iran, Libya, Syria and the Soviet Union. American economic and military support of Israel grows every year, and the United States is now widely seen to have been an accessory to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in the summer of 1982. Washington's attitude toward Arab lands occupied by Israel is one of "benign neglect" — unchanged now even as Israel is annexing the territories. The United States' recent strategic agreement with Israel makes a mockery of American "evenhandedness."

No moderate Arab government expects Washington to abandon Israel, but the course and tempo of American's actions since the invasion of Lebanon have seriously weakened America's friends both in their own countries and in the region.

The United States is a great power with vital interests in the Middle East. It cannot and should not retreat from that role, including a military presence when necessary. Washington has generally supported traditional governments, encouraging them to pursue human rights and development. This has never been an easy course, but it is the right approach and should continue.

At the same time, however, the United States should avoid needless provocation — especially to the re-

gion's religious groups. Endorsing Jerusalem as the permanent capital of Israel — and moving the United States Embassy there would be seen as such an endorsement — would be particularly inflammatory. Such a policy change would encourage anti-American feelings among Moslems from the Philippines to Morocco.

But there are things Washington should do. The developing entente among moderate Arab governments — Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia — should be encouraged. The leaders in these countries are eager to pursue a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli problem, as are Palestinian leaders on the West Bank.

Washington should entertain informal talks with Israel and moderate the Palestinian Liberation Organization to bring the people of the West Bank into negotiations on their future.

The Reagan peace plan of September 1982 was a good start, encouraging all parties to move beyond violence to a just political solution. Washington should pursue it quickly before it is engulfed and defeated by a wave of anti-American violence.

The writer is executive director of the Middle East Assessment Group, a public-policy organization, and author of "An American Imperative: The Defense of Saudi Arabia." He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## A Quiet Bid to Revive Reagan's Moribund Peace Plan

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — If at first you don't succeed in Lebanon, President Reagan seemed to be saying at a breakfast with news people in the White House the other morning, you can try, try again to deal with the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian conflict — by reviving the Reagan peace plan.

Mr. Reagan had just been talking separately and together with Jordan's King Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt. They were nervous about the U.S. commitment to Lebanon; he had promised that "we will continue to do what we can." And he added that "we all agreed that the Palestinian problem is basic to the peace process."

Skepticism is easy. There is the look of expediency in any attempt to divert attention from Lebanon, the more so when it is being drawn to a peace plan that most people have long since left for dead.

But there is something to what the president was saying, some movement that has gone unnoticed. Now, it is true that Hussein could not free himself from the constraints imposed upon him when the Arab League designated the Palestine Liberation Organization as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people" in Rabat in 1974. He could not join in peace talks because he could not muster an Arab consensus to recognize Israel's right to exist.

So Hussein was widely written off as weak and unreliable. Top State Department policymakers felt they had been dealt with badly. Administration priority turned last year to the restoration of "strategic cooperation" and enduring harmony with Israel. When I saw Hussein in his palace in

Amman last December, he said he had been reduced to "total dismay" with American policy.

Yet last week, when the Israeli government in Jerusalem was crying out against some suspected U.S.-Jordanian-Egyptian peace-making behind Israel's back, Hussein was riding remarkably high as the point man for a new U.S. effort to move forward on a comprehensive Middle East peace.

Hussein's importance proceeds from (a) Israel's stone-walled rejection of the Reagan initiative for its introduction in the spring of 1982; (b) the fact that the king is actually doing something; and (c) that what he is doing nicely suits Reagan administration efforts to breathe life into what is almost its only impressive foreign policy innovation.

Stalemate on the peace process works against Mr. Reagan's competency rating, not to mention U.S. security interests. Creeping Israeli annexation of the West Bank works against Jordan's stability. The Reagan plan thus accommodates the king's concerns by stating a U.S. "preference" for a Palestinian homeland on the West Bank in federation with Jordan.

So the king has continued his efforts. He has reconstructed the Jordanian parliament, half of whose 60 members are drawn from the West Bank. This provides a platform for West Bank leaders.

And Hussein has been quietly meeting in Amman with small groups of visiting West Bank notables to sound out their sentiments. Their alle-

giance runs to the PLO, which means Yasser Arafat. But they also see that time is running out, and they expect Mr. Arafat to do something on their behalf. So, according to an official in a position to know, Hussein's strategy is "to put it to a test."

A confrontation is planned. When Mr. Arafat comes calling, the king wants not only to talk to him in private but also in the presence of the West Bank leaders.

Hussein would like to have more to work with at that encounter — preferably an Israeli settlement freeze on the West Bank. But the Reagan administration insists on doing it the other way around: First must come Arab recognition of Israel's right to exist "within secure borders," with that in hand the administration figures it will have some leverage on Israel to extract a settlements freeze.

But the king apparently did get one needed reassurance: The United States would use its influence to ensure that Israel does not sabotage the Reagan initiative and the king's designs by using its occupation powers to deny the West Bank leaders travel rights to Amman.

Nobody knows much about the power position of Mr. Arafat, so no one knows quite what to expect. But in both the administration's thinking and in the king's actions, says one insider, "there is movement where there was no movement before."

The maneuverings of the Jordanian monarch could present not only Mr. Arafat but Israel and the Reagan administration with some interesting challenges — before Election Day.

The Washington Post.

## Salvadoran Election May Be No Boon to Democracy

By Juan Vasquez

SAN SALVADOR — The campaign for the Salvadoran presidential election of March 25 is likely to dominate the news from Central America in the weeks ahead. The Reagan administration and the government of El Salvador are both pointing to it as proof that the democratic process is moving forward.

But as the results of the 1982 balloting for the Constituent Assembly showed, elections do not necessarily reflect a genuine commitment to democracy in the broader sense. Nor are they a sign that the civil war is winding down. Moreover, the elections pose significant dangers for U.S. policy.

In the hectic days that followed the balloting of March 1982, it appeared certain that the rightist coalition that won control of the assembly would insist that Roberto d'Aubuisson, a former army major, become provisional president of the country.

This would have placed the United States in an embarrassing and awkward position because of Mr. d'Aubuisson's reported links to rightist death squads. Only by exerting enormous pressure did U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton persuade Salvadoran leaders that naming Mr. d'Aubuisson to the national presidency would be political suicide. Alvaro Alfredo Magaña finally emerged as a compromise choice for president.

Mr. d'Aubuisson did, however, become president of the assembly, and in this post he had effective veto power over the government's actions. The assembly, under his prodding, placed severe limits on the land-redistribution program that formed the cornerstone of the reform package

considered vital by U.S. diplomats. Nor did Mr. d'Aubuisson's transformation from vigilante to officeholder end the death-squad activities with which he had been identified. For a time the killings did decline, but when the ultraright faction in the assembly seemed to be losing influence late last year, the deaths climbed again to alarming levels.

Today, the stakes are higher. Mr. d'Aubuisson is running for the national presidency, and stands a good chance of finishing first or second. If he should be elected in a runoff, no amount of U.S. pressure could stop him from taking office.

How would the United States respond? The answer is unclear, but unidentified State Department officials were quoted recently as saying they would try to work with Mr. d'Aubuisson if he were elected.

The other candidate given a strong chance of winning the presidential election here is José Napoleón Duarte of the Christian Democratic Party. His campaign rhetoric stresses reconciliation with the leftists and the need to continue reforms.

Yet when he served as president of a Salvadoran junta from 1980 to 1982, Mr. Duarte presided over a government whose security forces were accused of wanton killings and other abuses. Asked why he did not rein in those forces, Mr. Duarte replied that he was not an elected president and did not have the political power to act resolutely.

If he were elected, however, his presidency would carry with it the risk of a political confrontation with

beyond the ceremony of voting. If the new president desires to seek a dialogue with the rebels, he should not be burdened by a fear of how his own military men will respond. The enactment of economic reforms that benefit large numbers of poor Salvadorans should not be postponed because they are painful to the elites.

Most important, the military has to control its own propensity for lawlessness and eliminate death-squad activity. The willingness to hold elections in El Salvador must be accompanied by a commitment to the substance, and not merely to the form, of democracy.

The writer is a Los Angeles Times correspondent.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The Market's Inefficiency

The professors from the University of Chicago Business School referred to in "These Thinkers Are Close to the Action" (H/T, Feb. 11), are getting "burned on the market floor" because they are not thinking clearly. Their basic theory is that the market is "efficient." The Efficient Market Theory states that stock or commodity market prices always reflect everything known about prospects of companies, commodities and the economy as a whole. Therefore, prices are not predictable, so it is impossible to beat the markets.

This hypothesis is ridiculous. As a private investor, I have made an easy and

## Anatomy Of an Anecdote

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — This is one of those now-it-can-be-said columns about sources and methods of telling down an anecdote.

In October of 1980, as the Carter vs. Reagan election campaign was reaching its anticlimax, I received a report of a private conversation that had been held, over lunch a few months before between former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York.

My source, however, had not been at the table with the two men; the report was secondhand. What I needed was confirmation by someone who had been on the scene.

I called Mr. Koch with this statement-question: "Cast your mind back to July 17, to lunch at India House with Cy Vance and three other guys. During the soup course, you said to Vance that what worried you about supporting the president was that right after the election, Carter would 'sell out the Jews.' Vance had a spoonful of soup in front of his face, he lowered the spoon, said 'You bet he will,' and then continued eating his soup. Now, Ed, you're known as a candid fellow — is that an accurate account of what was said?"

"Gee," said the mayor in wonderment, "were you right there?"

"You're confirming it, then?" "He squirmed a little and said it would not be right to disclose a private conversation. Since columnists are often faced with that problem, I suggested a game of Wave Off — that the mayor need not publicly confirm the story if it was true, but that he would privately wave me away from the story if it were not true."

Mr. Koch said firmly, "I'm not waving you off." That was enough for me. I started to use the anecdote as the lead of a column about the fate of Israel in a second Carter term.

In his column, Mr. Koch writes, with William Safire: "Mr. Koch tells the story of that luncheon and of my query about it substantially as I tell it here, leaving out only the verisimilitude provided by the soup. His book then continues:

"The next morning I had reached him [Mr. Vance] on the phone. He said, 'I never said that. You have to call Safire and tell him I never said it.' Well, now, the lunch had been three months before. And Cy Vance is an honest man. Furthermore, it isn't my policy to comment on conversations I have at lunch with friends."

"Okay, I'll call him and tell him. At that moment I regretted having played Wave Off. I then called Safire, and he was quite upset."

You bet I was. The mayor becomes afflicted with the passive voice in recounting his backing-off, saying only that my column was "rewritten" and the Vance episode omitted.

In fact, what the mayor said to me was "Look, you can't use that." I said, "You already confirmed it tacitly. You can't deny it now." He replied, "Well, I am denying it."

What to do? I was fairly sure the conversation had taken place, and the fact that the former Carter secretary of state had privately predicted a postelection sellout of Israel was newsworthy. But here was the mayor of New York, a good Democrat, a good soldier, a good principal, who wrote the story, both principles would deny the conversation; sometimes responsibility demands that a newsmen accept the appearance of irresponsibility, but not always.

No second source, no single firsthand source. Only in the case of a concealment of major news would I take a "this-will-be-denied-but" leap. The sellout-over-the-soup episode was just not that significant and I killed the paragraph, revising my estimate of Ed Koch's candor.

Since the mayor confirmed the denied story in his new book, I called Mr. Vance the other day and asked if Mr. Koch's report of his response to the "sellout" question was accurate.

"The word 'sellout' was not used," replied Mr. Vance, back to his time of law and a director of The New York Times. "The mayor asked if in a second term the president would put pressure on Israel if it was necessary to get an agreement, and I said yes, that would be the case."

He points out a world of difference between "put pressure on" and "sell out." And he does not recall the subsequent phone call directing the mayor or to get me with a denial.

Okay, jesting Mr. Safire, what is Truth? I suspect that Mr. Koch remembers saying "sell out" because that is his vernacular, and Mr. Vance, a member of the words "sellout" and "sellout," because that is the diplomatic lexicon. And I suspect, but do not know, that the salubrious Yonice Koch telephone conversation did take place, because the mayor needed some incentive to call me back and sheepishly say that back was white.

And that, dear reader, is what life is like in the high-stension, shadowy, sourced, doubly duplicitous world of political superintendence.

The New York Times.

### The Facts on Andropov

Regarding the report "A Soft-Spoken Man, Behind Former KGB Chief's Tough Policies" (H/T, Feb. 11) by Kevin Males and Peter Dunne:

Instead of presenting facts concerning KGB Andropov's life and rise to power in a scholarly manner, the Soviet Communists Party, the report was written with Mr. Andropov's "intelligence" and "perspective" eyes created an impression of reasonableness that his actions never justified. It is a sad commentary on the

ANDREW WOODWARD  
CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

## FROM OUR FEB. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: U.S. Archbishop Meets Pius X**  
ROME — Archbishop Ireland has been received one last time by the pope; the audience was marked by great cordiality. Pius X said he was very anxious to interest the Archbishop, and the American clergy, in the work of the revision of the Vulgate. The Archbishop promised hearty support, and made suggestions as for promoting it in America. Meanwhile, Dom Aiden Gasquet, Abbot-President of the English Benedictines, and author of works on the Reformation in England, has been entrusted with the collecting from all the old manuscripts in existence every possible variant of the text of the Old and New Testaments, as translated 15 centuries ago by St. Jerome.

**1934: Trotskyite Admits His 'Errors'**  
MOSCOW — From his place of exile, 1,700 miles eastward in Siberia, Christian Georgievich Rakovsky, former Soviet ambassador in Paris, telegraphed to the Communist Party Central Committee confessing his error as a member of the Trotskyite opposition to Stalin's leadership and urging all other oppositionists to repent. Others among Trotsky's principal henchmen had renounced their heresies long before. Rakovsky alone had refused to capitulate. Exiled in 1928, he remained silent for so long that many persons here believed that he was dead. Rakovsky is 61. His message is a final proof, if such were needed, of the complete victory of Stalin over his opponents.

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# 'Us Davids' in Michigan Tackle U.S. Goliath Over Radio Message System

By Howard Blum  
New York Times Service

MARQUETTE, Michigan — Just off Crooked Lake Road, deep in the snow-dusted isolation of Marquette State Forest, a three-mile (4.8-kilometer) corridor has been cut through the pines and birches. Lined precisely down the center of his trail and standing taller than the trees are new utility poles, the first stage of a sophisticated military communications system that would run for 56 miles in the northern Michigan woods.

The \$240-million system, called Project ELF because of the "extremely low-frequency" radio waves it would generate, would allow the U.S. Navy to send brief messages to submarines deep in distant oceans.

But county commissioners in Marquette, a small town on Lake Superior, decided that they did not want their residents and wildlife exposed to constant electromagnetic radiation. They took the case to court. And, for the time being at least, Marquette County has won.

On Jan. 31, a federal district judge in Wisconsin, here an ELF transmitting station was built in 1969 at Clam Lake in the northern part of the state, a test facility, barred further construction of the

system until the navy completed a more comprehensive review of its effects on human health.

Last week John R. Brynes, the U.S. attorney in Madison, Wisconsin, asked that the federal injunction be reconsidered. "The potential harm to the national defense outweighs any potential environmental effects," he maintained. He asked that the navy be allowed to continue work on the system while preparing an environmental impact statement. No ruling on the request has been made.

"We realize the government could be back in forests cutting down our trees in a matter of days if they win their appeal," said Patricia L. Micklow, the chief civil attorney of Marquette County, who led the legal fight against the navy. "But we're rugged people up here, and we're not going to give up. We're going to fight it out and we're prepared to do it again."

Some people in Marquette support the communications system and the construction jobs it would generate in an economically depressed area. An editorial in the local Mining Journal newspaper said: "Marquette County's involvement in this suit is, in our view, a travesty, and we are certain county commissioners can find countless more productive ways in which to spend scarce resources."

The fight against basing a military communications system in the thick forests began in 1969, when the navy decided to proceed with plans to improve its ability to send messages to its submarines.

Since World War I the navy has used very low-frequency radio signals to communicate with its submarines from fixed transmitters on shore. To receive these signals, a submarine must either operate at a shallow depth or float a buoyed antenna while cruising at low speed. In either case, the submarine becomes more vulnerable.

Project ELF is the navy's attempt to eliminate this vulnerability. By using extremely low-frequency radio waves that can penetrate seawater to depths of 300 to 400 feet (90.8 to 121.6 meters), a short message could be sent to a submarine cruising at normal speed at deep sea.

Navy documents say the ELF network could transmit no more than a three-symbol message to a submarine in the northern Atlantic or northern Pacific. It would take about 15 minutes for the message to be sent to a submarine 300 feet deep and thousands of miles away. The ELF network cannot receive signals from submarines.

Some opponents of the network contend that the brevity of the messages indicate that

the network was designed to signal nuclear submarines for a first strike.

"The system has no other purpose than to trigger our Trident nuclear subs," said David B. Merritt, a paid worker for the local Stop Project ELF chapter, a group that says it has 3,000 dues-paying members in Michigan and Wisconsin. "It's not a defensive mechanism, since a deer hunter with a rifle could put the system out of commission."

The navy denies that ELF is designed to coordinate a first-strike attack by nuclear submarines. The navy chose the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in part because of the transmitting qualities of the dry granite bedrock there. The Laurentian Shield, as the layer of rock stretching across the Lake Superior region is called, would work as a giant antenna conducting the radio signals.

The communications system has been greatly scaled down from the original proposal for a 6,300-square-mile (16,312-square-kilometer) grid of buried antennae. The project was terminated by President Jimmy Carter in 1978 but resurrected by President Ronald Reagan in 1981.

The system would cost about \$240 million and would have a 56-mile network of utility poles connecting aboveground transmitting antennas, stretching northward from Hardwood toward Ishpeming and then east toward Marquette.

Since the navy filed its original environmental impact statement in 1977, she argued, significant research has been done on the possible harmful effects of the type of electromagnetic radiation that ELF would generate around the clock.

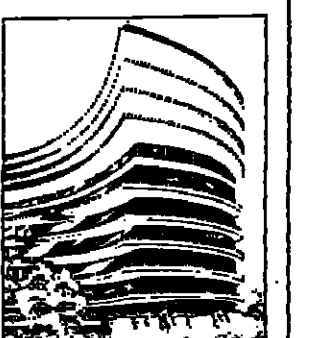
In seeking the injunction, she argued, and experts testified, that possible links had been found between exposure to extremely low-frequency radiation and cancer, suicide and birth defects.

The navy, in turn, cited 1977 findings by the National Academy of Science that such concerns were unwarranted. The navy also said the research cited by Marquette County did not apply to the type of extremely low-frequency radiation of the ELF system.

But in issuing the injunction last month, Judge Barbara B. Crabb said that "the navy did not fulfill its duty" to review all the scientific information on the hazards of electromagnetic radiation. She ordered the project stopped until a supplementary environmental impact statement could be filed. The navy estimates that this will take at least 10 months.

"In the meantime," Mrs. Micklow said, "it looks like we won. But I get up each morning and expect to see the destroyers coming across Lake Superior. I wonder if the navy is going to let a little town like us get away with stopping all their fancy plans."

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## Exodus Follows Murdoch Takeover in Chicago

Despite Paucity of Big-City Jobs, Journalists and Others Leave Sun-Times

By Kevin Klose  
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — More than 60 editors and reporters have resigned from the Chicago Sun-Times in the past month, following Rupert Murdoch's takeover of the newspaper.

In addition, several dozen business and marketing employees have been dismissed by the newspaper's new management, bringing to almost 100 the number of staff members who have left since the Marshall Field family turned the paper over to Mr. Murdoch for more than \$100 million on Jan. 9.

The voluntary exodus is unusual, because big city newspaper jobs are scarce. It underlines continued resentment in Chicago's media and community circles against Mr. Murdoch.

This animosity in a city proud of its tradition of local leadership is something that managers of the Australian publisher's worldwide news empire had not faced in previous takeovers.

It is too soon to tell whether the dismay over Mr. Murdoch's arrival will adversely affect advertising revenues, which had been increasing in recent years under James F. Hoge, who resigned as publisher when the Murdoch management took over.

But, even as the new managers set about redesigning the paper on grounds that the old Sun-Times looked dull, circulation has dropped.

The new managers use bold headlines and arrange stories on pages without regard to whether they deal with foreign, national or local events. The aim is a spicier, faster-moving, more entertaining format.

The Chicago Tribune, the Sun-Times's rival, reports a daily circulation gain of about 10,000.

Sun-Times sources, who asked not to be named for fear of reprimand,

**KGB Chief Claims Success Against Western Agents**  
Reuters

MOSCOW — The KGB security police has trapped scores of Western agents and spies over the past few years, the chairman of the KGB, Viktor M. Chebrikov, said Monday.

Addressing an election meeting in Sukhumi on the Black Sea, General Chebrikov said Moscow had also shown it was ready to take "drastic measures" against people who threatened the Soviet state or its Communist system, Tass news agency reported.

In recent years security men discovered and rendered harmless scores of agents of imperialist intelligence services, emissaries of foreign anti-Soviet centers. A number of agents of the U.S. CIA were caught in the act of espionage," he added.

General Chebrikov gave no figures or details of how the enemy agents had been caught. His reference to people threatening the state appeared to be aimed at Soviet dissidents as well as foreign intelligence agents.

The KGB chief, who was made a candidate member of the ruling Politburo in December, said the KGB was successful because the entire population was cooperating with it. General Chebrikov is a candidate for the Supreme Soviet, the country's nominal parliament, for Sukhumi in elections on March 4.

**6 Are Killed Climbing in U.K.**  
Reuters

LONDON — Six persons, including a schoolboy, were killed in two separate climbing accidents in Scotland and northern England over the weekend.

## Anti-Sandinist Rebels Give Up Hope of Soon Seizing Slice of Territory

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — "caraguan anti-Sandinist guerrillas, battered in their most recent offensive and discouraged by a worsening diplomatic climate, have given up last autumn's hopes of seizing a slice of Nicaraguan territory early this year, senior rebel officials said in recent interviews.

Surprised in December and January by the strongest resistance to date from Nicaraguan government forces, the guerrillas have backed off from predictions that they might try to establish a permanent stronghold in northern Nicaragua, acknowledged that they had committed more troops to the counter-offensive than they had ever used before against the rebels.

The Democratic Force sought to carve out an enclave around the town of Jalapa in a section of Nicaragua that juts north into Honduras. The guerrillas have several base camps just inside the Honduran border in that area.

Both sides suffered heavy casualties in several weeks of "cruel" fighting, according to the Democratic Force's chief of communications, Edgar Chamorro. He said the rebel force lost 200 dead between November and January, the same number as in the rebel group's first 16 months of fighting from March 1982 to July 1983.

Democratic Force leaders said the Sandinists had suffered significantly higher casualties than the guerrillas because of the government's practice of placing poorly trained militia units in the front lines.

Instead of announcing major gains this month as they had hoped, the main guerrilla group is struggling to solve supply problems and trying to establish closer ties with the other major group battling Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist government.

The rebels' recent troubles underline their failure in nearly two years of fighting to seriously threaten to replace the Sandinists as local authorities anywhere in the country, diplomats said.

"This is not a war where we're trying to win full-scale military victories," Enrique Bermudez, chief military strategist of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said in an interview. "We're trying to keep up pressure on the Sandinists and stabilize them."

The guerrilla force, known by its initials FDN, is the largest organization of *contras*, or counter-revolutionary guerrillas.

The rebels' lack of permanent bases in their "Christmas offensive" could encourage the U.S. Congress to reduce covert aid supplied to the guerrillas by the Central Intelligence Agency, diplomats said.

But Democratic Force officials pressed confidence that Washington would continue to back them.

"Our relations with the United States are stable," a senior Democratic Front official said. "It gives us steady, continued support without any peaks or valleys."

Nicaragua's government sent 7,000 or more troops and large rocket launchers for the first time in driving back about 3,000 guerrillas who launched the offensive Dec. 9, rebel leaders said.

Sandinist officials, apparently worried by the Democratic Force's public announcements that it might try to establish a permanent stronghold in northern Nicaragua, acknowledged that they had committed more troops to the counter-offensive than they had ever used before against the rebels.

The Democratic Force sought to carve out an enclave around the town of Jalapa in a section of Nicaragua that juts north into Honduras. The guerrillas have several base camps just inside the Honduran border in that area.

Another sign of the Sandinists' particularly heavy commitment to stop the offensive was their use of at least two multiple rocket launchers carried in trucks, rebel leaders said. They said the launchers were the Soviet-made variety known as "Stalin organs."

Rebel officials said the Sandinists also made much greater use than in the past of large mortars, cannons and other artillery, as well as placing hundreds of mines along trails. By mid-January, most of the Democratic Force troops had withdrawn to the base camps in Honduras or to isolated camps inside Nicaragua, rebel sources said.

Now, Mr. Chamorro said, "A provisional government remains an option, but realistically I see it as something remote."

Mr. Chamorro, a member of the Democratic Force's four-member civic-military command, stressed that one reason for the scaling down of expectations was a shift in the Central American diplomatic climate.

In the autumn, he said, the governments of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala were considering reviving the defense group known as Condeca and the United States had invaded Grenada to overthrow the leftist government there.

Since then, however, the Condeca talks have languished because Guatemala apparently wants to avoid regional entanglements and Honduras and El Salvador are squabbling over their border, Mr. Chamorro said.

He said that the United States has made it clear that it will not do in Nicaragua what it did in Grenada, at least for the moment.

"In October and November," Mr. Chamorro said, "we saw the possibility of getting diplomatic or military backing from Condeca for a provisional government, and we thought that the United States might lend a hand. Now this has changed a lot, and the tendency seems to be to seek a political solution."

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force is now concentrating on trying to improve delivery of supplies to its troops and trying to mend relations with the other main anti-Sandinist group, the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance.

**3 Are Burned to Death As Witches in S. Africa**  
The Associated Press

ZEBEDIJA, South Africa — A man and two women, believed by fellow villagers to be witches, were burned to the rear of a truck and buried over the weekend, police said Monday.

Their deaths brought to 12 the number of alleged witches believed to have been burned to death in the region in the past three months. The villagers blamed the three for the death of a woman, police said.

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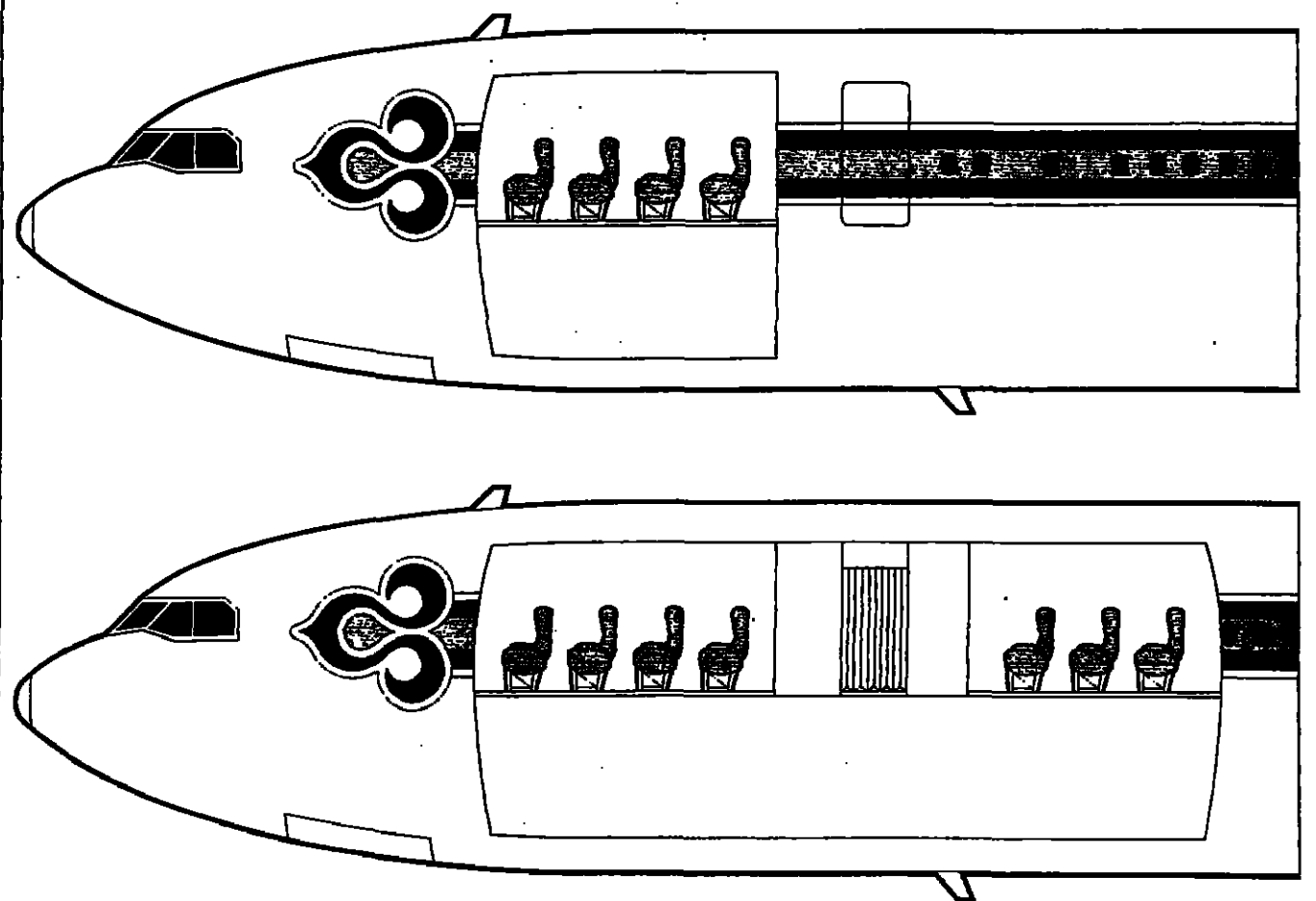
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COMMODITIES

By ALLAN REDITT

Despite Smuggling, New Gold Rush May Help to Cut Brazil's Foreign Debt

**B**RASILIA — Gold production is soaring in Brazil, bringing in much-needed revenue for the government and encouraging optimism that the country will ultimately be able to resolve its economic problems. Brazil, the most indebted Third World nation, is struggling to deal with a foreign debt of \$92 billion. But one mining official said: "The solution lies under their feet. With Brazil one of the most mineral-rich countries in the world, all they've got to do is go out and dig it up."

Thousands of unemployed Brazilians from the cities have joined the gold rush to the backlands of Brazil, where for the lucky, temporary hardships can be swiftly exchanged for riches. Official figures show that twice as much gold was dug last year as in 1982, and the government estimates that 75 metric tons will be produced in 1984, 50 percent more than last year.

At current prices, this year's official production will be worth about \$1.4 billion, but government and mine companies agree that perhaps half as much again is never recorded in the statistics. Even discounting the undeclared production, Brazil will be the fourth largest gold producer in the world this year after South Africa, the Soviet Union and Canada.

Though some mining companies have been operating in the country for 150 years, more than 80 percent of the gold is extracted by individual prospectors, or *garimpeiros*, operating in very poor conditions with primitive methods.

The biggest concentration of the estimated 250,000 prospectors is in the Serra Pelada workings of northern Par  state that straddles the lower reaches of the Amazon.

Rich Lode Found

They have been dug in the rain forest by a prospector in 1980. Last year about 50,000 *garimpeiros* descended on it, lured by the prospect of a huge hole dug out of the forest to haul up the pay dirt in sacks.

Using primitive washing tables, they extracted nearly 14 tons of gold, more than Brazil's total production from mechanized mining.

The hardy, mud-caked *garimpeiros* of Serra Pelada have resisted government attempts to take over the workings and employ modern methods.

Many mining companies feel the government can ill afford to add the local 50,000 prospectors to the pool of unemployed. And even if the money was readily available to invest in modern mining equipment, shutting down Serra Pelada for up to two years during construction would severely dent the cash flow to the central bank.

No Questions Asked

The government goes a long way to make the sale of gold to its agents in attractive proposition. The agents buy gold for cash at the prevailing world price without questioning its ownership or origin.

But a lot still slips through the official net. The unregistered buyers have one great advantage: Unlike government agents they do not buy receipts, so the government cannot levy the tax that can erode up to 17 percent of a freeminer's profits.

In the frontier towns carved out of the jungle, complete security surveillance is impossible and gold is spirited out of the country along the river and tested routes of cocaine smugglers.

Gold-trade sources say light planes are used to fly the metal to Guyana or Paraguay, or couriers smuggle it out on international flights.

Once out of the country, the unofficial traders can readily convert the old into the security of dollars, safe from creeping currency devaluation, tax inspectors and government restrictions on the export of hard currency.

Money abroad can be marketed at a premium to those few rich Brazilians who can afford foreign travel.

Meanwhile, the search goes on for another Serra Pelada. With only a hunch of the country thoroughly prospected, the chances look reasonably good.

Reuters

CURRENCY RATES

Rate interbank rates on Feb. 20, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2:00 pm EST.

	3.3335	4.387	12.84	FF	£	¥	DM	Sc	DK	Sw	N	S	Fin	Den	Gr	It	Sp	Port	Bel	Neth	Swi	Aus	NZ	Indo	Mal	Sing	Thai	Phil	
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Dollar Values

946	Asiatic steel	1.3571	0.075	Irish st	0.9734	0.076	Shannon s	1.226
948	Asiatic steel	1.3571	0.075	Irish st	0.9734	0.076	S. African run	1.235
950	Asiatic steel	1.3571	0.075	Irish st	0.9734	0.076	S. African run	1.235
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1000	Asiatic steel	1.3571	0.075	Irish st	0.9734	0.076	S. African run	1.235

Source: U.S. Steel Corp. (1980).

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INTEREST RATES

	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term
US\$	10.00	12 mo	10.00	12 mo	10.00	12 mo	10.00	12 mo	10.00	12 mo	10.00	12 mo	10.00	12 mo	10.00	12 mo	10.00	12 mo	10.00	12 mo	10.00	12 mo	10.00	12 mo	10.00	12 mo	10.00	12 mo	10.00	12 mo	10.00	12 mo

Money Rates  
United States  
Bank Base Rate 9 9  
Call Money 9 9  
91-day Treasury Bill 8 3/4 8 3/4  
3-month Treasury Bill 8 1/2 8 1/2  
6-month Treasury Bill 8 1/4 8 1/4  
12-month Treasury Bill 8 1/4 8 1/4  
Eurocurrency Deposits  
1 month 10 1/4 10 1/4  
3 month 10 1/4 10 1/4  
6 month 10 1/4 10 1/4  
12 month 10 1/4 10 1/4

Germany  
Bank Base Rate 10 10  
Call Money 10 10  
91-day Treasury Bill 9 3/4 9 3/4  
3-month Treasury Bill 9 1/2 9 1/2  
6-month Treasury Bill 9 1/4 9 1/4  
12-month Treasury Bill 9 1/4 9 1/4

Japan  
Bank Base Rate 5 5  
Call Money 5 5  
91-day Treasury Bill 4 3/4 4 3/4  
3-month Treasury Bill 4 1/2 4 1/2  
6-month Treasury Bill 4 1/4 4 1/4  
12-month Treasury Bill 4 1/4 4 1/4

France  
Bank Base Rate 10 10  
Call Money 10 10  
91-day Treasury Bill 9 3/4 9 3/4  
3-month Treasury Bill 9 1/2 9 1/2  
6-month Treasury Bill 9 1/4 9 1/4  
12-month Treasury Bill 9 1/4 9 1/4

Italy  
Bank Base Rate 12 12  
Call Money 12 12  
91-day Treasury Bill 11 3/4 11 3/4  
3-month Treasury Bill 11 1/2 11 1/2  
6-month Treasury Bill 11 1/4 11 1/4  
12-month Treasury Bill 11 1/4 11 1/4

Spain  
Bank Base Rate 14 14  
Call Money 14 14  
91-day Treasury Bill 13 3/4 13 3/4  
3-month Treasury Bill 13 1/2 13 1/2  
6-month Treasury Bill 13 1/4 13 1/4  
12-month Treasury Bill 13 1/4 13 1/4

Portugal  
Bank Base Rate 12 12  
Call Money 12 12  
91-day Treasury Bill 11 3/4 11 3/4  
3-month Treasury Bill 11 1/2 11 1/2  
6-month Treasury Bill 11 1/4 11 1/4  
12-month Treasury Bill 11 1/4 11 1/4

Belgium  
Bank Base Rate 10 10  
Call Money 10 10  
91-day Treasury Bill 9 3/4 9 3/4  
3-month Treasury Bill 9 1/2 9 1/2  
6-month Treasury Bill 9 1/4 9 1/4  
12-month Treasury Bill 9 1/4 9 1/4

Netherlands  
Bank Base Rate 10 10  
Call Money 10 10  
91-day Treasury Bill 9 3/4 9 3/4  
3-month Treasury Bill 9 1/2 9 1/2  
6-month Treasury Bill 9 1/4 9 1/4  
12-month Treasury Bill 9 1/4 9 1/4

Switzerland  
Bank Base Rate 8 8  
Call Money 8 8  
91-day Treasury Bill 7 3/4 7 3/4  
3-month Treasury Bill 7 1/2 7 1/2  
6-month Treasury Bill 7 1/4 7 1/4  
12-month Treasury Bill 7 1/4 7 1/4

Australia  
Bank Base Rate 11 11  
Call Money 11 11  
91-day Treasury Bill 10 3/4 10 3/4  
3-month Treasury Bill 10 1/2 10 1/2  
6-month Treasury Bill 10 1/4 10 1/4  
12-month Treasury Bill 10 1/4 10 1/4

New Zealand  
Bank Base Rate 12 12  
Call Money 12 12  
91-day Treasury Bill 11 3/4 11 3/4  
3-month Treasury Bill 11 1/2 11 1/2  
6-month Treasury Bill 11 1/4 11 1/4  
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India  
Bank Base Rate 15 15  
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91-day Treasury Bill 14 3/4 14 3/4  
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U.S. Firms Try to Cope With Sky-High Dollar

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — At the end of 1982, Ingersoll-Rand Corp.'s international division began a study to find out why its overseas sales had slumped so badly in the previous two years. The results shocked the executive suite.

Despite the fact that Ingersoll-Rand had not raised its dollar prices for almost two years on the heavy machinery and tools it made in the United States and sold abroad, the relentlessly strong dollar had devastated its market share. Compared with parts made by its foreign subsidiaries, the cost of its U.S.-produced parts was 30 to 40 percent higher.

The results of the study left the company with little choice, said James E. Parrella, an Ingersoll-Rand executive vice president. "We started to buy foreign-made components and bring them into the United States, so that the domestic product had a better chance overseas, as well as in the United States market."

The strong dollar, in conjunction with very weak overseas demand and the liquidity crisis in developing countries, has plagued U.S. companies in their dealings abroad for almost four years now. And though recently foreign demand has picked up and the dollar has declined somewhat from its records, U.S. competitiveness abroad will remain hamstrung for months and possibly years to come.

There is very little that U.S. companies can do to alleviate the problem in any substantial way, but they are not totally at the mercy of the overvalued dollar. More and more companies like Ingersoll-Rand have been using short-term pricing, financial and manufacturing tactics that, they hope, will prevent a bad situation from getting worse.

While the aim of corporate executives has been to ease the impact of the dollar's rise on profits, some executives note that more than corporate earnings will suffer.

"Not only does the overvalued dollar affect exports, but also imports and jobs in this country," said Edward G. Jefferson, chairman and chief executive officer of Du Pont Co. He estimated that the company's 1983 pretax export earnings, excluding Conoco results, were \$200 million lower than in 1980.

At Burroughs Corp., its chairman, W. Michael Blumenthal, estimated that the computer company's earnings had been cut 20 percent a year since 1981 by the rising dollar and that "almost all of the short-term planning we have done has been knocked into a cocked hat."

And Mr. Blumenthal added that the options available to companies for dealing with the dollar's strength were limited, so that no great relief, except for a precipitous dollar fall, seems in sight.

Thus far, few companies have allowed what is primarily viewed as a short-term problem to affect their longer-range strategic and investment plans. But that view may be changing.

Executives say that if the dollar remains strong much longer and capacity-utilization rates in foreign affiliates begin to pick up, overseas

investment by U.S. companies could rise sharply. The Commerce Department is currently projecting that capital expenditures by foreign-controlled affiliates of U.S. companies will rise nearly 7 percent this year, to an estimated \$45.7 billion.

Many corporations are reticent to get specific about the nature of their dollar problems overseas. But interviews with some 30 executives showed frequent use of the following strategies.

Price cutting: As a means of maintaining market share, price cutting is being used by both large and small companies alike, by makers of sophisticated products as well as exporters of basic commodities. For competitive reasons, it is not a topic companies like to discuss in detail.

Weyerhaeuser Co., the giant forest-products company, is no stranger to overseas markets — it exported almost \$1 billion of goods abroad in 1982. But the company has had a frustrating time staying competitive in

(Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

million BHP shares, or about 2.3 percent of BHP shares. Wigmore was a large supplier of earth-moving equipment.

The current offer for as many as 16 million BHP shares would lift Bell's stake to 24 million shares, or 6.9 percent of BHP stock, making Mr. Holmes a Court, who is a prominent Australian businessman, BHP's largest shareholder.

In a document mailed to BHP holders, Mr. Holmes & Court said that the offer would be limited to 16 million shares, and would be on a first-come-first-served basis. He emphasized that the offer was not a takeover attempt.

Under the offer, Bell would exchange seven of its shares for every four BHP shares. Bell also offered the alternative of five Bell shares and five stock-purchase options for every four BHP shares.

The offer opens at noon Perth time on Tuesday and is to remain open until acceptance for 16 million BHP shares have been received

or until the offer is withdrawn, Bell said.

Based on Bell's current price of 8.60 dollars a share, the offer is valued at 15.05 dollars for each BHP share, compared with BHP's current market price of 13.85 dollars a share.

Some Australian stockbrokers said they expected the Bell offer to be widely accepted. Some brokers said they believed that the transaction already had been arranged with large institutions, probably from overseas.

"They have been impressed by Holmes & Court's track record as well as his good publicity," one broker said.

Other brokers said they thought the offer of more than 15 dollars a share was attractive and its timing well thought out. One broker said that small investors were unlikely to be able to sell many of their shares.

Several brokers added that, if the offer is successful, they expected

Mr. Holmes & Court to put more assets into Bell Resources before attempting to enlarge his holding in BHP.

Some brokers said they thought that Mr. Holmes & Court's aim was to gain representation on BHP's board.

One analyst who specializes in Bell shares said that because the offer was likely to be fully subscribed, the price of Bell Resources stock probably would rise, but he expected little effect on the price of BHP shares.

"A lot of people will be wanting to exchange their BHP holding but won't be able to," the analyst said.

In announcing the one-for-five bonus issue, BHP's chairman, Sir James McNeill, said that BHP holders should reflect carefully before accepting the Bell offer.

"There remains a great deal of uncertainty as to how Bell Resources will be developed in future," Sir James said in a statement.

Bell Resources "is not comparable to BHP and there is no certainty that shares in Bell Resources will fully reflect the market value of BHP shares at all times."

"At present, the Bell Resources shares are priced above their net asset backing. It should not be assumed this will continue to be the case, especially if the number of shares issued by Bell Resources is substantially increased," Sir James said.

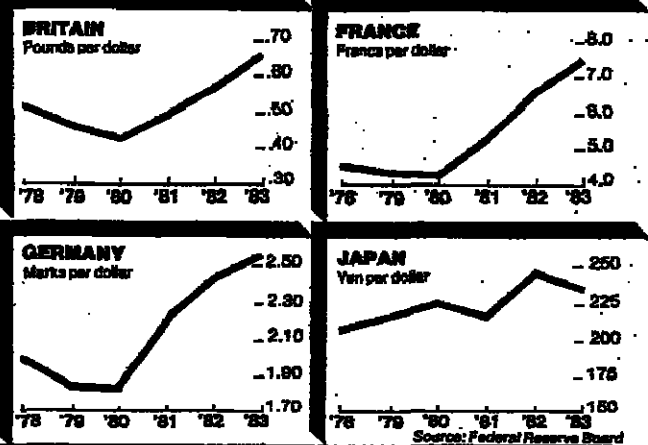
BHP directors urged shareholders to reject the Bell offer. A statement from the board said that "there is substantial uncertainty as to (Bell's) present financial position and activities."

BHP currently has 3444 million shares outstanding. Earlier this month, BHP announced a rights issue of one share for every nine shares held, raising authorized shares to 382 million. The bonus issue announced Monday would increase authorized stock to 458 million shares.

Markets Closed  
Financial markets were closed Monday in the United States for a holiday.

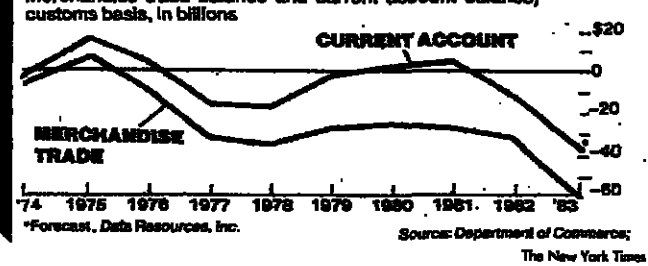
The Dollar's Growing Strength...

Value of the dollar against major foreign currencies, yearly averages



Has Deepened U.S. Trade Deficits

Merchandise trade balance and current account balance, customs basis, in billions



Source: Department of Commerce, The New York Times

investment by U.S. companies could rise sharply. The Commerce Department is currently projecting that capital expenditures by foreign-controlled affiliates of U.S. companies will rise nearly 7 percent this year, to an estimated \$45.7 billion.

Many corporations are reticent to get specific about the nature of their dollar problems overseas. But interviews with some 30 executives showed frequent use of the following strategies.

Price cutting: As a means of maintaining market share, price cutting is being used by both large and small companies alike, by makers of sophisticated products as well as exporters of basic commodities. For competitive reasons, it is not a topic companies like to discuss in detail.

Weyerhaeuser Co., the giant forest-products company, is no stranger to overseas markets — it exported almost \$1 billion of goods abroad in 1982. But the company has had a frustrating time staying competitive in

(Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

Nixdorf to Sell 20% of Equity To the Public

Reuters

**FRANKFURT** — Nixdorf Computer AG plans to go public later this year, the company's founder and chairman, Heinz Nixdorf, said Monday.

The decision to sell shares to the public and to increase capital will make it possible for the company to continue to expand, Mr. Nixdorf said.

He said that 20 percent of the company's shares would be sold publicly in May and June. The price of the shares is to be set at the time of offering, Mr. Nixdorf said.

Nixdorf is one of West Germany's largest computer makers.

Nixdorf currently is capitalized at 200 million Deutsche marks (\$75 million). Under the plan, capitalization would be increased to 360 million DM, of which 72 million DM of preference stock would be sold to the public.

The Nixdorf family currently holds 82 percent of the company's stock outstanding. Deutsche Bank, which is to handle the stock offering, owns 10 percent of the company's shares, and employees hold the remaining 8 percent.

Deutsche Bank acquired a 25-percent stake in Nixdorf in 1978, after writing off a 200-million-DM loan in exchange for stock. But the bank recently reduced its holding to 10 percent, a bank spokesman said Monday.

Mr. Nixdorf also said that the



Klaus Luft

company would increase the dividend for 1983 to 9 DM a share on the 200 million DM of capital outstanding at the end of the year, up from the 8-DM payout paid on capital of 160 million DM a year earlier.

The new shares to be issued would be eligible for a full 1984 dividend, Mr. Nixdorf said.

In 1982, the last year for which results are available, Nixdorf earned 72.8 million DM on sales of 2.29 billion DM. The company has said that sales for the first nine months of 1983 were 20 percent higher than a year earlier. The company said results for the full year would be released before the stock offering is made.

The company's capital increase is to occur in two stages, Klaus Luft, a member of the management board, told a press conference.

In coming weeks, existing shareholders are to provide an additional 120 million DM of capital, in which Deutsche Bank's capital would be increased to 32 million DM from the current 20 million DM.

A second, 40-million-DM increase would occur later, and those shares, combined with Deutsche Bank's 32-million-DM holding, would make up the 72-million-DM of capital to be publicly sold.

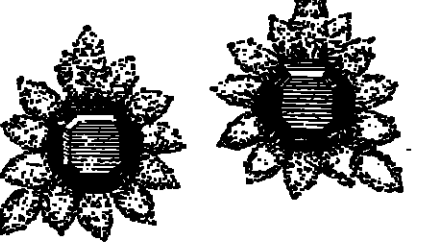
Deutsche Bank will make no capital gain on the transaction, the company said, and will cease to be a shareholder.

Markets Closed  
Financial markets were closed Monday in the United States for a holiday.

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U.S. Asks Special GATT Meeting Over Steel Row

Reuters

**GENEVA** — The United States has made an unprecedented request for a special meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in a final attempt to prevent European retaliation in a trans-Atlantic dispute over steel imports.

The special council meeting of GATT, which regulates world trade, would be held next Tuesday, he said.

It is to hear a U.S. request for the council to "disapprove" of what Washington calls excessive European Community reprisals for increased U.S. tariffs and reduced quotas on imports of special steel.

The European measures, affecting imports of U.S. sporting goods, plastics and chemicals, are to come into effect March 1 unless the United States can obtain formal GATT disapproval.

On Feb. 7, the EC rejected a U.S. request to delay the move by two weeks while further discussions took place.

Washington's announcement of the curbs on imports of special steel, about the only profitable sector of the ailing European steel industry, led to a series of bilateral meetings in an attempt to agree on compensation.

The EC rejected U.S. offers and decided to take unilateral retaliation, as it is entitled to do under GATT Article 19.

This allows for emergency action to prevent injury to domestic producers, but also calls for consultation and compensation.

Washington does not question the EC's right to take measures

under GATT rules but will argue that the EC's trade-loss calculations for special steels are exaggerated.

Washington also says there are "significant discrepancies" between U.S. export data and EC data on the products against which the EC has chosen to retaliate.

EC officials described the reprisals as moderate. In the first year, the extra EC tariffs on U.S. goods would raise \$3.7 million in revenue, compared with tariffs totaling \$6 million from U.S. imports of European steel, they said.

According to a GATT spokesman, this is the first time the council has been called upon to disapprove of a retaliatory action under Article 19.

Independent trade sources said it was unlikely the council, which operates by consensus, would agree to disapprove of the EC's action but it might set up a panel to study the issue.

The dispute is part of a growing trade war between the community and the United States involving, among other things, dairy products, wheat flour, pasta, textiles and table wines.

Any new discussions under GATT will have to confront more difficult issues than the tariff-cutting program agreed upon during previous rounds, Norman Tebbit, the British trade and industry minister, said Monday.

In a speech for delivery in London, Mr. Tebbit said that even a second phase of talks on rolling back protectionist barriers would face more difficult issues than have GATT rounds in the past.

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# GERMAN WINES

A SPECIAL REPORT

Page 10

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1984

## Sekt, Champagne Have More Than Fizz in Common

By Doris Gilbert

**BONN** — Attend an elegant reception and silver trays filled with slender glasses of sparkling wine are passed around.

Fly the German airline Lufthansa and stewardesses offer passengers a recognizable little bottle. Visit German friends and immediately upon entering their home a slim glass of bubbly is the proffered drink of welcome.

In each case the greeting is "have some champagne." What you are drinking, in fact, is a special *Qualitätswein* (sparkling wine) called sekt, the German champagne.

The German variety of champagne came into being about 100 years after Dom Perignon, the Benedictine cellarer, created a new method for tempering the very dry, unsalable wine of his cellar. German master winemakers of the early 1800s went to the French cellars in Champagne to study the method of producing sparkling wine. Many stayed in France to found firms there, and the names are known today such as Krug, Bollinger, Deutz and Heidsieck, to name a few, and many returned to Germany with the process, called *methode champenoise*.

The first firm to produce sparkling wine in Germany was Kesseler, whose cellars are in Esslingen. This first sekt cellar was formed in 1826. Kesseler still produces sekt, some of the best in Germany. Another early entrant in the sparkling wine field was the firm of Deinhard, which has some of the oldest cellars on the Rhine for producing sparkling wine. In the 1820s a son of the famous Ruinard winery in Champagne (now owned by Moët and Chandon) came to the Rhineland for a visit. He made his home here after marrying the daughter of Deinhard's partner. This son-in-law was instrumental in originating Deinhard's production, and by 1843 Deinhard sekt, which was still called champagne, was on the market.

To create sekt, a normally fermented wine is fermented a second time by the addition of sugar and yeast. There are two basic methods of production. *Methode champenoise* is the traditional way, still used by some firms today. The sugar-yeast mixture is added at the filling of the bottles. Bottles are turned

daily and replaced on shelves at an ever steeper angle (cork down) each day. After the yeast clot accumulates and settles in the bottle's neck, the yeast deposit is frozen at about minus 3 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 14 degrees Celsius). The cork is removed and carbonic acid gas drives the yeast out in the form of an ice clot. The space left over is filled with a dosage of good sweet wine to replace the sugar used up by the second fermentation.

The *methode Charmat*, in principle, is the same as the *methode champenoise*. The difference is that the secondary fermentation takes place in huge, 40,000-liter (10,400-gallon) vats, enameled with glass, rather than in 75-centiliter bottles. At Deinhard, which produces its Lila Imperial by this modern method, a small staff is needed to oversee the production. Another advantage of the newer method is that the danger of oxidation is reduced to a minimum.

The resulting product should have a finesse in bouquet and taste, a dry finish and an elegant racy character. The bubbling action should be very fine and continuous and long-lasting.

Until World War I, German sparkling wines were designated as champagne. The Treaty of Versailles in 1919 decreed that France would have the sole rights to the champagne designation.

Germany concurred, and thereafter German wines designated *Qualitätswein* have been called sekt, derived from the Spanish *seco* or Italian *secco*.

Consumers abroad have sophisticated tastes, and connoisseurs will pay a goodly sum for good sekt. Top brands are expected to taste the same every year even if the blend must be composed anew. Sekt has a variety of individual tastes. A sekt from Riesling grapes from the Mosel-Saar-Ruwer region will reflect a racy acidity and a fruity elegance. Good acidity is important in developing the taste of sekt. Sekt has a good reputation and some of the top brands are extremely fine, with consistency in taste. Most brands have a remarkably good average taste although sekt is softer and less alcoholic than French champagne and not quite as dry. It is often considered to be good for the health, good for dieters and easy to tolerate.



Goethe, with a gift of wine added by an unnamed artist.

## In Germany, the Difference Is in the Drinking

By Hugh Johnson

**THERE ARE THREE** qualities the Germans bring to wine that set them quite apart from their colleagues — or rivals — in Western Europe. The first is a light touch: They make wine that is all the more refreshing, enjoyable and usable because its average alcohol content is a quarter less than other nations. The second is value for money: They have kept their prices marvelously stable in the face of steeply rising costs, by simply improving their productivity. The third, and the quality that draws me closest to the grower and his wine, is the sense of enjoyment.

Try to find a cafe in the Médoc where you can sit and taste a range of the local wines with their makers. Or try in Beaune. Or Reims. You will be lucky to find a single one. Their wines are for selling, or at least serving in restaurants, not for drinking by themselves among friends. But it is different in Germany. Germany shrinks the distance from barrel to glass. It keeps noisy taverns among the very vines. It remains the country where the real value of wine is understood: not as a status symbol, not even as a food or as an elegant accompaniment to foods, but as celebration — as a way of lifting life to a higher plane.

Germany is the most rewarding of all wine countries to tour because its goods are on display. The formula is usually the same: An energetic owner of a smallish estate — 15 to 25 acres (6 to 10 hectares) would be typical — lives in an atmospheric old half-timbered house on the main street of his village. His

tractor is in the yard, his barrels in the cellar, and in his front rooms he keeps his *weinstube*, his little tavern. The staff are often his wife and daughters, glowing with health and flouncing about in tight bodices and full-skirted dresses. In summer there are tables in the garden, often on the edge of the vineyard, sometimes shaded by an arbor of vines. In winter the *stube* becomes an opera-set parlor, with knots of merry drinkers 'round thick plank tables and fidgeting twinkling on polished copper.

The wine list is often extraordinarily long, even if the landlord serves only his own production. It may range through four or five vintages from four or five different vineyards around the village. There are the different grape varieties: Riesling, Silvaner, Müller-Thurgau, Ruländer, and, above all, different qualities, from plain table wine of low strength, through very dry *trocken*, to full-flavored late-picked *Spätlese*, very ripe and luscious *Auslese*, and finally to the grower's pride and joy, his almost-syrupy *Beerenauslese* and *Trubenbeerenauslese*, and perhaps a dessert *Eiswein*.

To help you taste your way through this range the *weinstube* will often provide a rotating carousel with holders for six, eight or 10 glasses. The company around the table can then all taste each wine in turn from a common glass. One or two wines will be voted the general favorites and a liter bottle will be ordered — or each guest will choose his own *viertel*, a quarter-liter pot-bellied glass that

fits the old word bumper as well as any I know.

Meanwhile, plates of cold meats and sausages, delectable raw ham with butter and radishes, the inimitable German *kahle aufschnitt*, cold cuts, joins the clutter on the table. The mailman or the mayor offers a snatch of song. You are not in an English pub. No French café — with the exception of Alsace — ever came to life like this.

Every region, almost every village, of wine-growing Germany has such a tavern, and they are to be found also in such tourist resorts as Rudesheim on the Rhine, Berncastel or Zell on the Mosel and Bad Dürkheim in the Palatinate. They line the streets in dozens. Obviously in such resorts there are some catchpenny establishments, but the overall standard is at least acceptable, and the best of them is a sheer delight.

The sign *eigenem lesenge*, own vineyards, is often a simple guide to a house with pride in its products. In other cases, as at Berncastel itself or the charming but little-known Mosel village of Enkirch, the municipality provides good cheer in a picturesque Rathaus, or town hall. Two of the biggest (and best) *weinstuben*, verging on being restaurants, belong to the

(Continued on Next Page)

Hugh Johnson has written The World Atlas of Wine and the Modern Encyclopedia of Wine. He is currently wine editor of Cuisine magazine, New York.

## Discerning The Beggars And the Princes

By Chris Foulkes

**OF ALL THE WORLD'S** wines, Germany's give the critic the widest scope for the sheer enjoyment of wine for wine's sake.

A great Mosel or Rhine wine is itself. It is not a drink to wash down food or quench thirst or press upon guests at a party. German wine, in the hands of the best makers, has evolved away from that to become a delight in its own right.

Perhaps because they are not mealtime wines, and certainly because their names, for foreigners, are hard to disentangle and harder to remember, Germany's fine wines have been denied the fashionable approval granted to Bordeaux and Burgundy, or to the Napa.

Yet, are von Schubert's standards lower than Romanée-Conti's, or Basserman-Jordan's than Mondavi's? I doubt it. Any lover of wine will find material for years of happy study among the classic estate wines of Germany.

But these days the critic and the consumer have to beware of confusing "serious" bottles with those filled with simple beverage wine. The confusion is compounded by Germany's success in winning world export markets, and its parallel background triumphs in wine technology, making wine less a crop and more an industry.

To confuse the issue further, nearly all German wine — usually around 95 percent — is labeled *Qualitätswein*. Few foreigners distinguish between the ubiquitous *QbA Qualitätswein* and that proportion that is *Qualitätswein mit Prädikat*. Yet it is in the *QmP* category that one finds the estate-bottled wines that repay critical attention. Most German wine is a good, predictable beverage. *QmP Erzeugerabfüllung*, bottled by the maker, is the serious stuff.

*QmP* wines show off best the German growers' battle and partnership with the land, the grapes and, above all, the climate. *QbA* wines are almost always "enriched," and it is forbidden to add sugar to *QmPs*. So these truly reflect the way the sun shone on that vintage, the amount of rain that fell, the apices of the grower's decision to pick the grapes or to hang on further into October for a little extra ripeness.

The lack of sugar means that in some places drinkable wine cannot be made each vintage from even the finest vineyards. The Saar valley is such a place, a scattering of hill vineyards, all turned anxiously toward the sun, where a warm autumn can ripen the Riesling grapes to such a pitch that no other white wine can match the result. At the local people say, "In cold years Saar wine is a beggar, but in a good vintage it is a prince."

Growers such as Egon Müller of Scharzhof, or Andreas von Schubert of Maximilian Grünhaus in the neighboring Ruwer make in such vineyards Rieslings, that uniquely blend spice, austerity and subtlety that will age and grow in bottle for years.

The Scharzhofberg at Wiltingen (the "hot" Riesling) is the Saar's key vineyard, and 1976 its last great vintage. People are still talking of the '50s. Egon Müller owns a great portion of the Scharzhofberg. Look also for wines from Joseph Kook.

Freiherr von Schorlemer and the great charities of Trier, the Hohen Domkirche, the Vereinigte Hospitien, the Bischöfliches Priesterseminar.

We are still waiting for a Saar vintage to match '76. Riesling lovers have hopes for the '83s. Warm autumn weather meant a reasonable *Spätlese* harvest for the first time in years.

Nowhere else is the battle for ripeness quite so intense as in the Saar and Ruwer valleys, but the entire Mosel region watches the autumn weather with the anxiety born of economics. Last year was a rewarding vintage right down the river, and fans of the great sweet wines of Berncastel, Piesport, Graach and the rest have something to look forward to after several lean years.

In the Mittelmosel the great names are J.J. Prüm, Bergweiler, Prüm, von Kesselstatt, Thümler, von Schorlemer, Deinhard — and once again the great charities, including the Friedrich Wilhelm Gymnasium, the school Karl Marx attended around 1830.

The most famous vineyard on the Mosel is the Berncasteler Doktor, and many think it is the finest. But there are others; among them the Braunerberger Juffer, the Graacher Himmelreich and the best parts of the Wellener Sonnenberg, which contest the title.

East in the Rheingau, a contrasting land of gentle slopes, milder climate and lordly castles, the battle is less with the weather than with the complex nature of the Riesling. This grape, the source of all but a handful of Germany's truly great wines, is schizophrenic. It can be at the same time *stachelig*, steely, and welcomingly flowery. A good site, reasonable weather — and, more important, skilled hands and minds in press-house and cellar — can draw out the best of Riesling.

The Rheingau's string of aristocratic estates, Schloss Johannisberg, Schloss Vollrads, Schloss Gräfenstein, the State Domain at Eltville, produce Rieslings of substance, standing and clarity. The great and the powerful have coveted and won Rheingau vineyards for a thousand years, and the wine lives up to its reputation.

The Mosel and Rheingau apart, the only other areas consistently making world-class wines are the heartland of the Rheinfalz and the Nahe valley above Bad Kreuznach. Franken, Rheinhessen, even Baden, all produce classic bottles, but in their local styles: easy for foreigners to enjoy, but less rewarding to be "serious" about.

But the Nahe wines, from vineyards like the Traisener Bastei and Rotenfels, the Schlossböckelheimer Kuppelgrube and Felsenberg, in the hands of growers like Crusius, the State Domain, von Plettenberg, are definitely underrated.

Last year was a success in the Rheinfalz, as in other regions. As the German Wine Institute in Mainz pointed out, "the Prädikat wines of 1983, taken together with the *Qualitätswein* of '83 and '82, offer the consumer a comprehensive range of German quality wines for the first time in many years."

## Exporters Worry Over Popularity of Euroblends and Mass-Market Wines

By Mark J. Kurlansky

**MAINZ** — At first glance the steadily climbing export figures for German wine give an image of happy Germans in the trade uncorking their finest bubbly sekt to celebrate the triumph. Instead, anxious determined faces are found and

sometimes anger. Repeatedly, the Germans describe the export market as "difficult."

In the first half of 1983, the period for which the most recent figures are available, exports were up 15 percent in volume from the corresponding period the year before. In 1982 large gains were made over

1981, which was in itself a record year. In the 1970s exports increased fivefold.

The two major problems are that the best wines are least successful and that the pressure to export them is growing. An average German harvest yields about 9 million hectoliters (234 million gallons),

but the 1982 harvest brought a record 16 million hectoliters, and 1983 brought another 13 million.

In the mid-1970s when there were also some abundant harvests, the Germans slashed prices as a way to get into foreign markets. Since German wine is relatively expensive to produce, this tended to mean selling off the inferior wines.

In the late 1970s even greater damage was done to the German reputation by three years of small harvests in which there was not enough wine to maintain the growing markets that had been established. This gave rise to "Euroblends," wine blended from surpluses in Common Market countries and often fermented in Germany, blended in Germany and sold in a classic German bottle with a German label. It is entirely legal, provided that the label indicates that it is a "blend of wines from different countries of the European Community."

It is not clear how much of Germany's exports are actually part Italian, because German government figures only separate quality wines (*Qualitätswein* and *Qualitätswein mit Prädikat*) and "other wines" (*Tafelwein* and *Landwein*). About 5 percent of German production is made up of "other" wines, so it is presumed that Euroblends are the greater part of the "other" category in exports.

Nearly 30 percent of German wine exported in 1982 to the United Kingdom, Germany's leading foreign market for wine, was "other." The "other" share of the total export market rose from 22 to 25.7 percent in 1982, and some people in the German trade fear that it may be rising to more than 30 percent of exports.

"It is a share that grows like a cancer," Franz Michel, director of the German Wine Institute, said in an interview in the German Wine Review. "If cheap mass products continue to overtake the true quality wines," Mr. Michel said, "the slogan one day will be: The export of German wine is dead; long live wine from Germany."

With a new German wine glut on their hands, some in the trade fear their less meticulous colleagues will further damage the reputation of German wines. Riquet Rieff, executive vice president for the major export firm H. Sichel Soehne, has unsuccessfully opposed Germans adopting the "bag in a box" pack-

aging. He fears that since the idea is to sell cheap cartons of wine, the price pressure will make it the lowest grade of wine available.

But since Germany's main wine competitors in almost all foreign markets, the Italians and the French, are selling these cartons, the Germans have begun also.

Meanwhile, the estates that make the best wine, surviving with high prices on the domestic market, are now bulging with high quality wine and struggling for a place in the foreign markets.

"We have to do something," said Count Erwein Matuschka-Greifenclo, whose Rheingau family estate, Schloss Vollrads, is one of the oldest and most prestigious producers in Germany. "The EC wines and less expensive wines are getting the market and giving German wine their image."

However, the lesser German wines have not incurred the hostility that the Euroblends have. "In a way we should all go down on our knees and thank them for Blue Nun," Alastair Crosby, a wine broker, said of Sichel. "It is a wine that started people drinking wine."

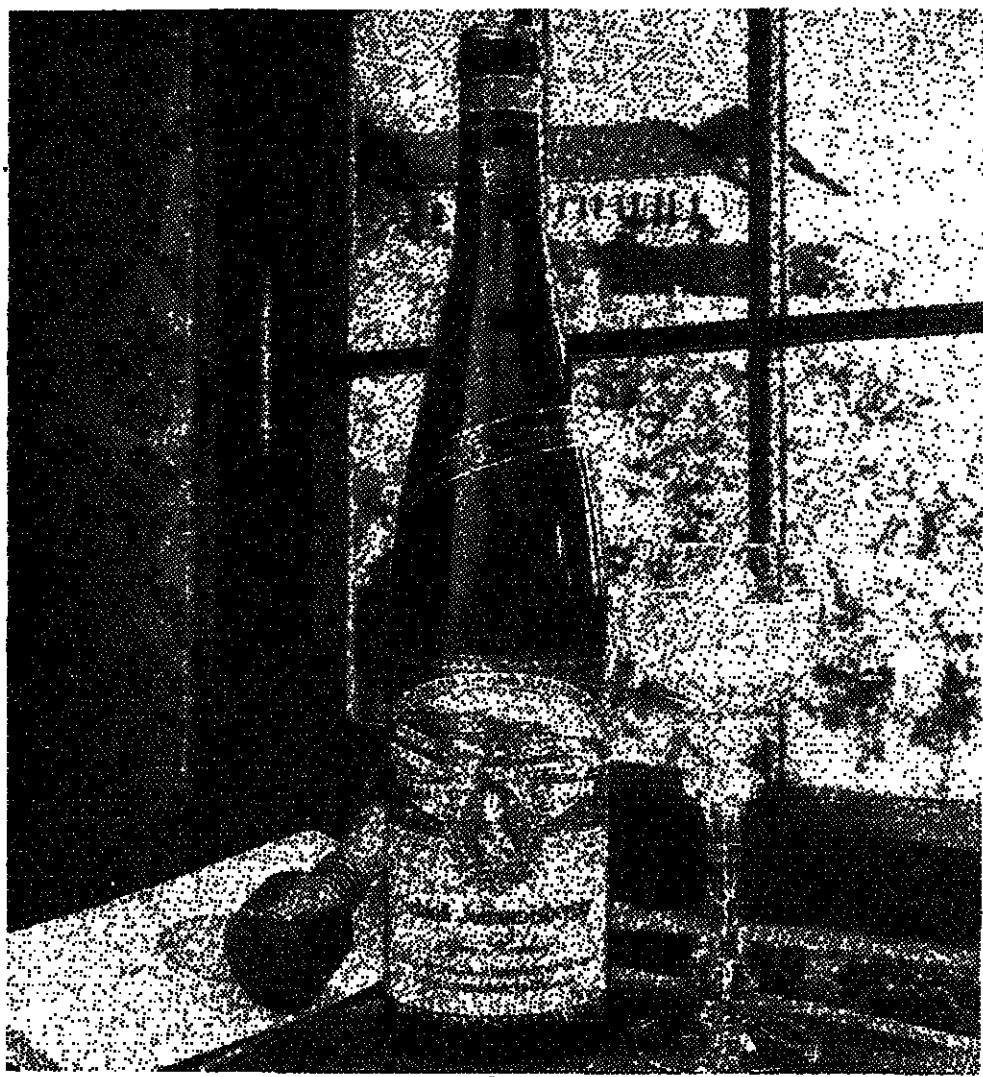
Sichel exports from prized estates all over Germany but gets about 95 percent of its export from Blue Nun Liebfraumilch, a marketing name for a popular blend of Rhine wines.

Mr. Crosby is the British representative for Fürstlich Castellschies, the largest estate in Franconia, a region whose 1983 harvest even topped the 1982 record. "I am dealing with a completely new product as far as the English are concerned," he said.

Quality estate wines are highly developed, expensive and largely unknown outside West Germany. There has been a strong trend toward drier wine in Germany, which is sometimes marked *trocken* or *halbtrocken* and which represents about one-third of production. But these wines have not done well in foreign markets.

The fact that great German estates cannot guarantee a steady abundant flow is also a disadvantage when looking for an exporter. "It is not very easy to make a marketing plan with an exporter who can sell 20,000 bottles of Schloss Vollrads or 2 million of Liebfraumilch," Count Matuschka said.

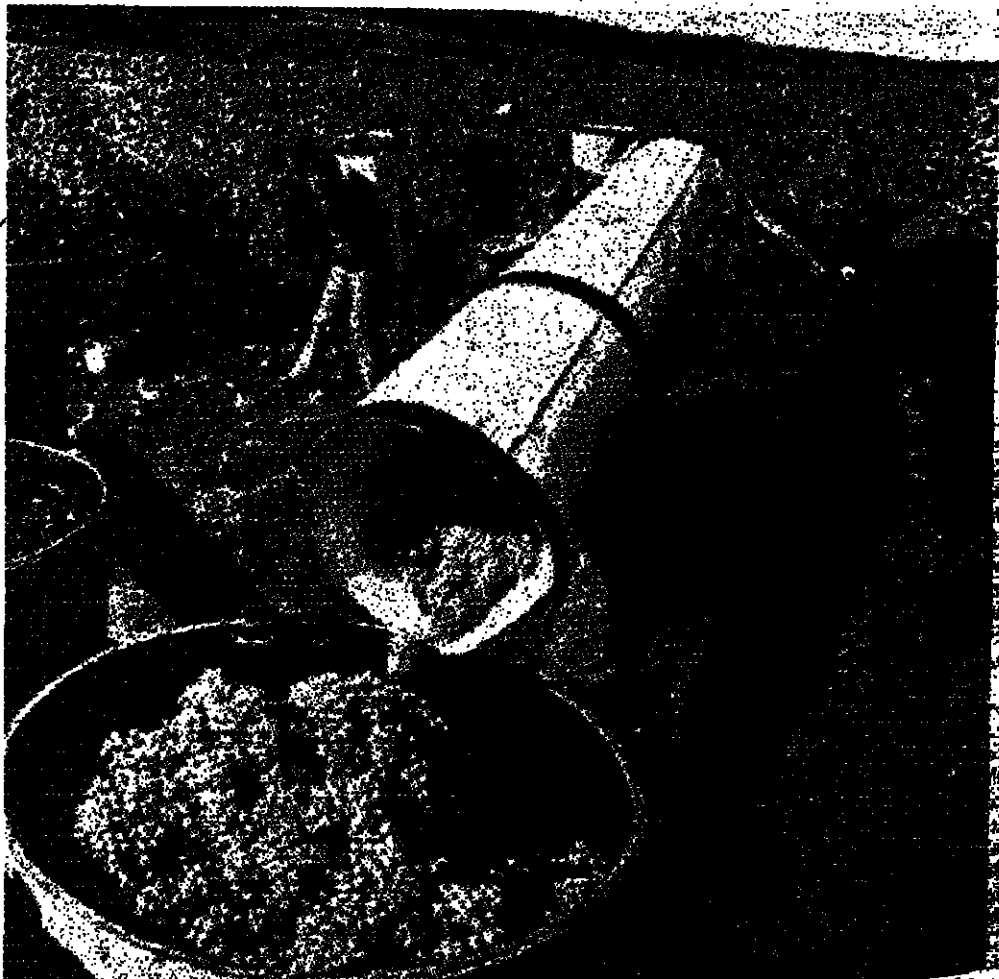
The market in the United Kingdom, traditionally the biggest, is continuing to grow for German



Fürst von Metternich Schloss Johannisberger

Among connoisseurs, Schloss Johannisberger wines are considered to be some of the best in the world! And not without cause! Their tradition goes all the way back to Emperor Louis I the Pious, who began cultivating wine on the sunny slopes of Johannisberg in the year 817 AD. Since then, significant chapters in the history of German wine have been written here, with the discovery of the Spätlese (wine made from late-gathered grapes) in 1775 and the Auslese (wine made from the choicest grapes) in 1877. The uniquely classy and steely Schloss Johannisberger wines owe their worldwide recognition and reputation to the genius of the Austrian Chancellor of State Clemens Fürst von Metternich, who received this jewel from Emperor Franz I in 1816, in acknowledgment of his outstanding services. His strict quality controls made Schloss Johannisberger the quintessence of Riesling wines all over the world.

Fürst von Metternich Winneburgische Domäne, Schloss Johannisberg im Rheingau



In the Rheinfalz region, the 1983 vintage was considered a success.



## GERMAN WINES

# Franconia: Spicy, Earthy — and Rare

WURZBURG — East of Frankfurt the Main River turns south then turns north and south and back in a W shape.

The architecture changes to carved wooden beams and Bavarian roofs. The German language softens with a southern lilt. The climate shifts to a more extreme continental pattern. It could be argued that somewhere in this region called Franconia, central Europe begins. So it is not surprising that the wine from this region of Bavaria — the only Bavarian wine — stands apart with more body, dryness and even a differently shaped bottle than the rest of German wine.

Franconian wine, in its flask-shaped *bocksbeutel* whose uniqueness is defended with legal actions from Germany to Portugal, has long been celebrated in Bavaria, the land of brewery renown, as the Bavarian wine. But even the Franconian capital of Würzburg is as famous for its leading brewery as for its wine. In the rest of Germany Franconian wine is a rare specialty appearing on better wine lists; in the rest of the world it has hardly been known at all.

But this may be changing. As in the rest of Germany, Franconia had a record harvest in 1982. However, unlike other regions, Franconia harvested even more in 1983. Now, after years without enough wine the ancient cellars are at capacity. At the Bürgerspital in Würzburg, one of the largest and best producers, their 600,000-liter (156,000-gallon) capacity oak barrels are becoming insufficient and the cellars are running out of space. Everywhere in the region vintners are talking about export markets in Japan and the United States where until recently "export" referred to northern Germany.

Franconia's 12,350 acres (5,000 hectares) of cultivation are in an area that extends 93 miles (150 kilometers) from the wooded hills around Aschaffenburg, following the Main to Würzburg, then up to the old Franconian villages with their arched entry gates and stone and wood architecture such as Volkach, Nordheim and Sommerach and then leaving the river to the slopes of the Steigerwald forest.

The cultivation is in small vineyards spread apart almost anywhere a slope can be found with a southern exposure for sunlight or a western exposure for shelter from east winds. Sometimes, as around Karlstadt, the vineyards are tightly terraced on steep grades.

Vintners live in terror of both

early and late frosts. This is one of the reasons that Franconian wines are Germany's most expensive. "At the moment, as in all of Europe, we have too much wine," said the director of the Staatlicher Hofkeller, a large government-owned estate in Würzburg. "But in one week that could change if a hard frost came in and killed next year's crop."

Franconia is the one area of Germany whose wines have body and strength. "Earthy" is a description commonly used especially for those wines produced in the marshy slopes below the woods of the Steigerwald.

Some of the most famous vineyards are in the Steigerwald in Castell, which is also the name of the largest and oldest estate in Franconia, Greuth and Albrecht.

The most famous vineyard, the Stein, are in the city of Würzburg on the slopes facing the Main and the railroad track at the entrance of town.

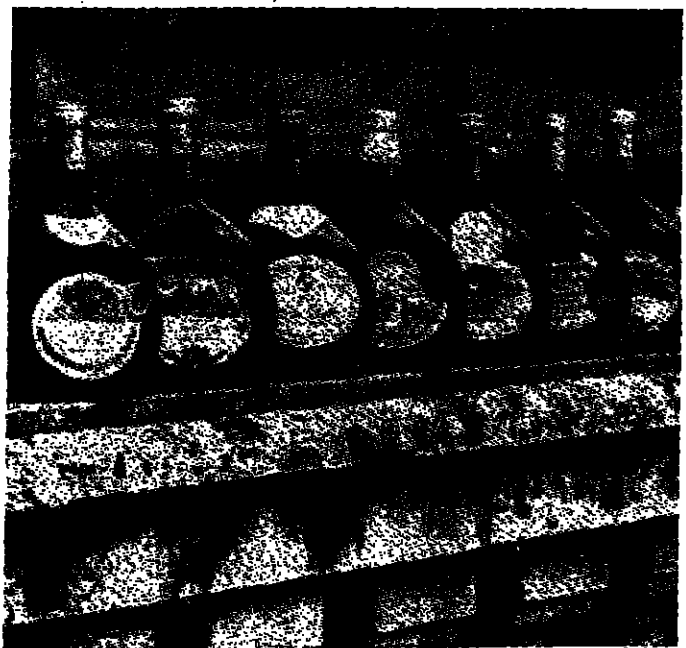
Würzburg also has some of the most renowned producers. The Bürgerspital zum heiligen Geist was founded as a charity home in 1319 and over the centuries has been given some of the best vineyards in Franconia (80 percent in Würzburg) to support its work. Today, it is still giving shelter and a quarter liter of wine daily to 300 needy people.

Franconians are great experimenters in grape varieties. Their traditional grape, Silvaner, is planted in only about a quarter of the acreage. The leading grape today is Müller-Thurgau, which delivers a rich, spicy taste and requires less barrel aging. Numerous new cross-breeds have been developed and even a small vintner may have six different varieties on his 10 acres.

At this moment there is a great deal of excitement about Rieslaner, a cross of the celebrated Riesling, which does not do well here, and the traditional Silvaner. It was developed in Würzburg and, in the region, it is producing a wine of Riesling bouquet and Silvaner adaptability.

In their small production of reds, Franconians have never produced one with the body, size and tannic that most non-Germans demand of a red. But they continue to experiment. One project at Fürstlich Castell'sches (Castell) crosses the two traditional reds, Spätburgunder and Portugieser, and produces wine of promising body in years when higher quality wine can be achieved.

— MARK J. KURLANSKY



The disputed 'bocksbeutel.'



## Trockens: Why Some Wines Are Getting Drier

By Peter M.F. Sichel

GERMAN WINES are largely known for their lightness and fruitiness. The fruitiness stems from their residual sugar, which offsets the comparatively high acidity of these cold-weather wines. The wines are made from slow-maturing grapes grown at the very limits where noble grapes can grow. This gives them their distinctive flavor.

The lightness, flavor, and slight sweetness of German wines have made them ideal for drinking with food. Where a white Burgundy or dry white Bordeaux would strain the system with its high alcohol and high acidity, the low alcohol of German wines, as well as the moderated sweetness makes them ideal as a social beverage before a meal, after the meal, or at any time.

The fact that most Germans used to drink their wines socially before and after meals, and drank beer with their food further created the myth that German wines do not go with food. The heavy diet of the Germans, their great propensity for sausage and pork, was the possible reason for preferring beer as accompaniment to the meal rather than the slight sweetness of their wines.

In more recent years, however, the German diet has changed, as has the habit of drinking beer exclusively with meals. An interest in gourmet cooking, in cuisines of various origins, from nouvelle to classic French, has suddenly put the wine bottle squarely on the table as the only beverage worthy of fine food.

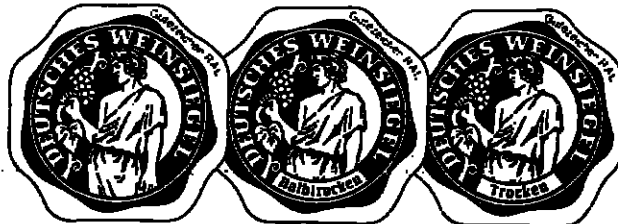
Though the wines with residual sweetness were initially considered pleasant and suitable, if not ideal with any dish, snobism soon fa-

vored wines from France rather than Germany on the German table. Why from France? Because dry became fashionable, dry became healthy, sweet was out.

As the German vintner saw the wealthy increasingly favor French wines with their meals, he decided that what the French could do he could do better. He remembered

sweetness or fruitiness, whichever one might call it.

For further identification the Germans designed a seal that would clearly signal the trocken and halbtrocken to the consumer, a seal that had to be obtained from a central issuing authority, which set slightly higher organoleptical standards than the government au-



that in former times many German wines were drier, and a close second at that. Although the finer estates considered this seal below their dignity, a large number of growers, cooperatives and bottlers submitted their wines to enable them to be identified more clearly.

What was not so easy, however, was to make drier wines that could compete in the marketplace with dry wines from France and Italy. It was not as simple as everyone thought. One could not just leave out the sweetness and expect the wine to be pleasantly dry. Furthermore, the Germans had their high acidity to contend with, an acidity that had caused them to leave some of the residual sugar in the wine in the first place.

A great deal of experimentation took place and ultimately they arrived at certain principles that made their dry and half dry wines as palatable and as suitable for meals as those from other countries, though different. They found that making a drier wine necessitated a wine made from riper grapes, that ripeness meant less acidity and more alcohol. Therefore, the best dry wines were largely Kabinett or

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Oba wines, which would have qualified for Kabinett designation but were chastized (separated) for added alcohol.

The classic grape of Germany, the Riesling, was found to be difficult for drier wines because of its high acidity. Although it is possible to make delicious dry wines from Riesling, the grapes must be fully ripe to minimize acidity, and the vines have to have at least three years' bottle age to achieve balance.

The Silvaner and Müller-Thurgau, however, were found to be more suitable for drier wines, having less acidity and often more body.

Although Chasselas and Müller-Thurgau become somewhat dull with age, it is a most pleasant dry wine up to two years after bottling. It was not surprising that the traditionally drier wines of Germany, from Baden, Württemberg and Franken, particularly Franken, turned out to be the best dry wines being made. There is still confusion in the marketplace as to which wine is dry and which is sweet because the crowded German label makes it hard to read the words trocken and halbtrocken.

To some extent, the traditional bocksbeutel of Franken wines makes their identification easier. Since Franken wines are also usually trocken and halbtrocken they may ultimately reap the largest success for making drier wines. The chalky soil on which they grow also seems ideal for this style of wine. They have been called the Chablis of Germany, and although the designation is as wrong as calling St. Emilion the Burgundies of Bordeaux, there is a descriptive element of truth.

Peter M.F. Sichel, chairman of the board of H. Sichel Soehne GmbH in Mainz, Germany, is author of the revised Frank Schoonmaker's The Wines of Germany.

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MARK J. KURLANSKY, a Paris-based journalist, has written about wines for a variety of U.S. publications.

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# Mosel-Saar-Ruwer: Fruity, Racy Taste

By Robert Haeger

BONN — Despite all those graceful green Mosel-Saar-Ruwer bottles on dealers' shelves in the United States and Britain — Germany's main wine importers — the three-rivers wine area is, by comparison with the larger exporters, a minor league operation.

The vineyards amount to less than one-half of 1 percent of the European Community's total, and what they produce is an almost invisible trickle into the European wine lake.

Happily, the numbers do not really matter. What does is the contents of the bottles. And those who attempt to describe those contents tend to slip into rather florid language. The German Wine Institute, for example, in a recent generic summing-up of Mosel-Saar-Ruwer wines, used all these adjectives: racy, piquant, elegant, fragrant.

More down-to-earth writers have for generations used two others, fruity and light. Both would seem to be on target. The fact that increasing amounts of drier wine are being produced on the Mosel and its tributaries does not affect the undeniable fruitiness of the bulk of the output. And the description light was being correctly used long before the U.S. advertising fraternity discovered that it is a favorable and complimentary word when applied to virtually everything edible, potable and smokable.

But even serviceable words are second-best. Nobody could dispute Peter Sichel, when he says, "Ultimately, the only truth is in tasting."

Doing that tasting in the shadow of the south-facing and incredibly steep vineyards that line the Mosel is drastically different from undertaking the same venture on the other side of the Atlantic, or even of the Channel. The variety offered on the wines' home ground is a high multiple of what is available elsewhere.

For instance, one of London's principal wine retailers stocks 19 Mosel-Saar-Ruwer wines. The store's buyer has had to choose from a lengthy list. There are about 8,000 wine growers working more than 500 individual sites, more than one-third of which lie in the "big name" territory of what is officially Bereich Bernkastel (the Bernkastel district).

A more popular name for it is the Mittelmosel. Either way, it is the locale of the most famous of the river villages — Bernkastel itself, Wehlen, Piesport, Erden, and a

string of others. This is where the money is, too. Wines from the Wehlener Sonnenuhr vineyard have a record of getting the highest prices in this highly competitive district. On the other hand, tax assessors are reputed to judge the Bernkasteler Doktor as the most valuable vineyard for their revenue-raising purposes.

All through the Mosel-Saar-Ruwer area, making wine is an extremely expensive proposition, far more so than anywhere else in Germany. The combination of doubtful weather and vineyard terrain more suited to mountain goats than to men makes it so. Great technological progress has been achieved in recent years in regard to pressing, storage and bottling, but not much can be done in the higher, steeper plots. There, everything to produce the grapes must first be carried up by human power.

In 1982, the downward-bound crop that year was the biggest ever, 50 percent above a normal yield. The result, in this relative backwater of European wine production, was 62 million gallons, still a minor fraction of what is produced in some French departments.

Quality, of course, could not keep up with quantity, but more than a third of the output qualified for the Qualitätswein mit Prädikat designation. This, under the German system, includes all the shadings and nuances of desirability at the upper end of the market.

An abundance of these superior 1982 items from the traditional top villages are now available on their home grounds — Uerzig, Graach, Brauberg and others — at from 8 to 12 marks (\$3 to \$4.50) a bottle. Anybody who is eager to spend more will, of course, be given the opportunity, even among the 1982s, at 30 marks and above.

People who make their living out of Mosel-Saar-Ruwer wine are confident that the 1983s, although sharply down in quantity, will be of far better quality than their immediate predecessors. Although most of the bottling lies in the future, analysis of the "most" assures that more than half will be of *Prädikat* quality.

The Mosel area has been less affected by the recent push toward drier wines than some Rhineland areas. Traditionalists wish there were even less enthusiasm for the idea. One expert expresses this view: "To make Mosel wine dry is an anomaly. To get it there, you strip it of its virtues and make it a naked wine."

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## France Remains the Only 'Impervious Market'

TO THE WINE connoisseur, wine marketing is anathema. The very complications of a designation of origin, its pedigree of quality and the vagaries of vintage years delight him and assure him that never will the crass business of modern marketing methods be used on so fine a product. Yet, how wrong has he been proven.

Little does he understand that the very names that he holds sacred, names such as Latour and Mouton, Schloss Johannisberg and Bernkasteler Doktor have been made more valuable because they are brands that have been marketed for centuries. Oddly enough the finer wines were more marketable as the elite and the rich favored them and made them desirable consumer products. Their limited availability also contributed to their demand.

As wine became more readily available in the 20th century, as it became just another popular consumer product, it was inevitable that modern marketing methods would be used for all wine, not only the wine of the upper crust. It was also inevitable that those wines that were successful in building a consumer franchise would be looked down upon by the cognoscenti: How can wine be good when it gains a large public following?

Wine marketing really started after World War II and, ironically, it is practiced more in the Anglo-Saxon countries and Japan than in the traditional wine-consuming countries like France and Italy. So it is not surprising that German wines have had their greatest marketing success in Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia and Japan. In the Netherlands and Denmark, which are large markets for German wines, marketing does not play a role because in those two countries German wines are per-

ceived as inexpensive beverage wines. It is their price that determines their success; not their pedigree.

In Australia and Japan, German wines are the largest category of imported wines. In Britain, they are surpassed only by the French, and even in the United States they are third after Italian and French. In every case they play a much larger role than the comparatively small crop produced in Germany, a mere 15 percent of French and Italian production. It is surprising that they should have achieved such success, particularly when one considers the difficulty of deciphering German labels, the complications of German wine designations and the comparatively high price for many German wines.

It is likely that the success of German wines is partly due to a number of solid brands that have established themselves worldwide — brands that have a clearly defined image, a consistent product and a proven consumer franchise both by taste and brand image. Because of the complications of German designations and appellation, the marketer of German wine was forced to transcend the geographic and generic as well as the complicated quality designations to bring his wine to market. Such brands as Blue Nun, Black Tower, Green Label, Crown of Crowns and Hans Christoff have done more for German wines than the Piesporters, Niersteimers and Johannishausers that often complicate the consumer's life. In one year, for example, as many as half a dozen different quality gradations of wine can come out of one vineyard.

The very complications that make German wine so difficult to understand have also forced the marketer to resort to the simplest

names and designations. He has been helped by the strict laws that govern the quality designations of German wines, a modern technology that enables him to preserve the freshness and fruit in the world's lightest wines, and a taste that is ideal for the modern lifestyle: fresh, uncomplicated, refreshing and "all-purpose."

German brands are the oldest brands marketed in the international wine trade, some being far more than 50 years old. Their ability to have a consistent product that can be found in more than 25 million bottles is another advantage that for various reasons of climate, geography and wine law is difficult if not impossible to accomplish in other wine-producing countries. There is no doubt that the success of the big brands has given an endorsement to all German wines.

Market research has also indicated that the prestige of German wine has steadily improved over the last few years and its perception

for quality is now only second to French, and a close second at that. If Germany can find a simpler way to categorize its wines there should be no limit to their success. It is unlikely that new brands will appear or prosper in the future because the cost of starting new brands has become prohibitive.

It is likely, however, seeing the success of German wine, that many "buyer's own brands" and simple generic wines will continue to grow in the marketplace, which has shown a steady increase in German exports for the last 20 years. The export of German wine grew in the last 25 years from 9.4 million liters (2.44 million gallons) to 250 million liters, and there is no sign of its slowing. The only market that remains impervious is France. Interestingly, the French Canadians in Quebec have taken to German wines. Maybe there is still hope that one day the French will follow suit.

— PETER M.F. SICHEL

## The Difference Is in the Drinking

(Continued From Preceding Page)

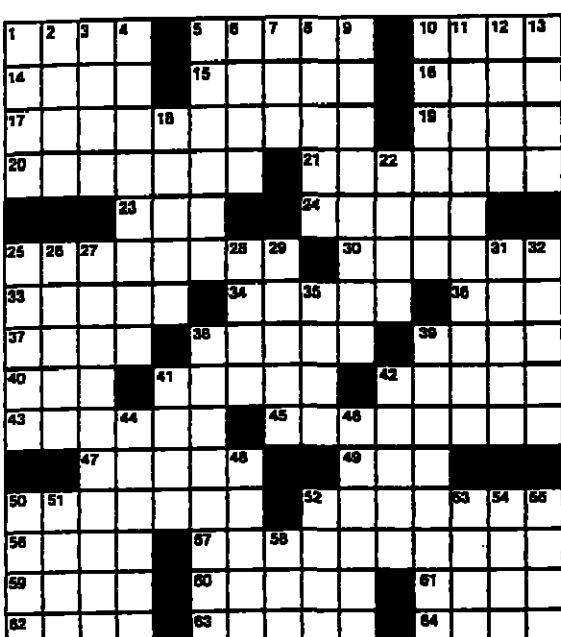
splendid charitable institutions of the city of Würzburg in Franconia: the clerical Jullusspital and the secular Bürgerspital. They have the added advantage that the strong and savory Franconian wines go wonderfully with food.

The prettiest — and probably the most popular — pub crawl in Germany is down (or up) the winding green canyon of the Mosel from Trier to Koblenz, or some part of the way between. The Rheingau, alas, has become too built-up for the real country-ism feeling to survive, although a number of its venerable restaurants and hotels along the Rhine front are first-class. The

Grane Haus at Winkel, a restaurant belonging to the famous estate of Schloss Vollrads, claims to be one of the oldest buildings in Germany. The Schwan at Oestrich, and another Schwan at Walluf, are hotels with a heavy emphasis on excellent wine.

Perhaps the region that leads itself best to wandering from *weinhäus* to *weinhäus*, through town and village floating in a sea of vines, is the Palatinate. Bad Dürkheim, Wachenheim, Forst and Deidesheim are the classic heart of the area, but on the whole of the winding way down the Südliche Weinstrasse from Neustadt to the border of Alsace the wines are spicy and the welcome warm.





**ACROSS**

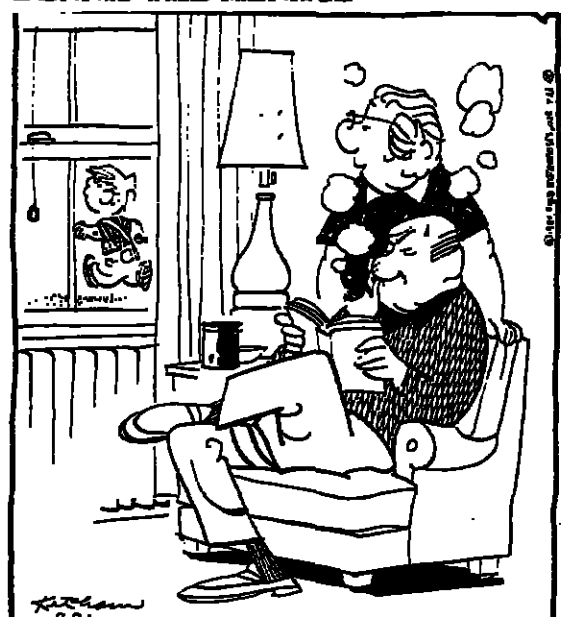
1 Damage  
5 Reduce  
10 Scorch  
14 Inter  
15 Author Zola  
16 Mystery of a sort  
17 U. of Michigan  
18 Caen's river  
20 Franco Harris, e.g.  
21 Used the freeway  
23 Lab animal  
24 Modern Persian  
25 Umpires  
30 Franco-Iberian  
33 Gardener's protective covering  
34 Studio stand  
36 Drs. group  
37 Biblical group  
38 Old-fashioned  
39 Crystalline precipitation  
40 Neuralgia symptom  
41 Steersman  
42 Severe  
43 Certain textile workers

**DOWN**

1 Turns left  
2 "Thanks"  
3 Get under one's skin  
4 Unbranded calf  
5 Cylindrical  
6 Moslem V.I.P.  
7 Bobby or cutter follower  
8 Fragrant resin  
9 Swallowed again  
10 Sings softly  
11 U. of Miami team  
12 British princess  
13 Coarse grass  
14 Israel port  
22 Appendage  
23 Instrument for skin  
26 Arrest  
27 Long Island U. team  
28 Genuine  
29 Squelched  
30 Love, in Sorrento  
31 Gapes  
32 Bristle  
33 Analyzes  
34 Begin  
41 Gram, past tense  
42 Place  
43 Pyre and Ford  
44 Hindu in a British army  
45 Group of Boy Scouts  
50 Separate  
51 Woodwind  
52 "— for All Seasons"  
53 Dies  
54 Camping shelter  
55 Actual being  
58 Start of the 16th century

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ALQUI  
EMAHR  
THARRE  
ERAUSS

Print answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumble: AWFUL HEDGE TIMELY FEEBLE  
Answer: What's a cattle rustler?—A BEEF THIEF

## WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Amsterdam 17 12 London 15 10 Paris 16 11 Rome 18 13 Moscow 20 15 Tokyo 22 17

AFRICA HIGH LOW LATIN AMERICA HIGH LOW

Algeria 14 9 Cape Town 20 15 Harare 22 17 Lima 18 13 Mexico City 20 15

NORTH AMERICA HIGH LOW

Anchorage 10 5 Boston 18 13 Chicago 20 15 Denver 22 17 New York 24 19

MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW

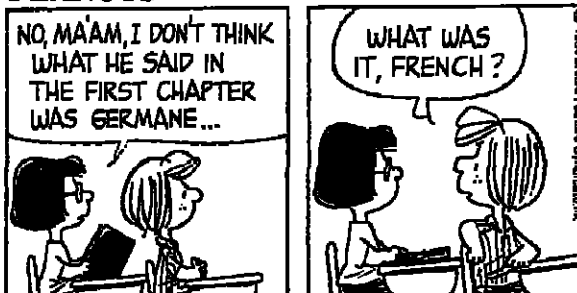
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OCEANIA HIGH LOW

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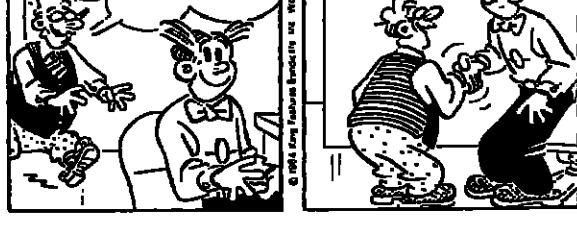
TUESDAY'S FORECAST—CHANNEL: Rough, FRANKFURT: Rain, Toms: 3-4 (3-5), LONDON: Showers, Toms: 5-6 (4-5), MADRID: Cloudy, Toms: 15-16 (14-15), NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, Toms: 41-43 (40-41), PARIS: Fog and show, Toms: 51-53 (50-51), ROME: Overcast, Toms: 58-60 (57-58), TEL AVIV: Fair, Toms: 71-73 (70-71), ZURICH: Rain, Toms: 4-5 (3-4), BANGKOK: Foggy, Toms: 81-83 (80-81), HONG KONG: Fair, Toms: 26-28 (25-26), MANILA: Cloudy, Toms: 81-83 (80-81), SEATTLE: Cloudy, Toms: 41-43 (40-41), TOKYO: Cloudy, Toms: 51-53 (50-51).

## PEANUTS



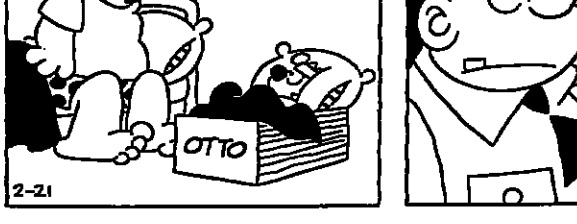
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## BLONDIE



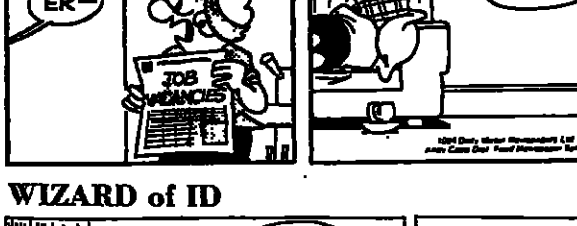
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## BEETLE BAILEY



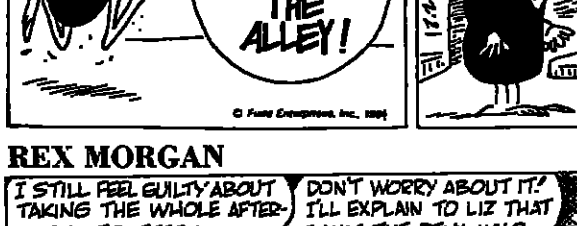
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## ANDY CAPP



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## WIZARD of ID



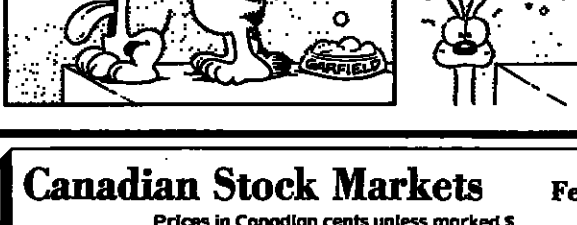
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## REX MORGAN



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## GARFIELD

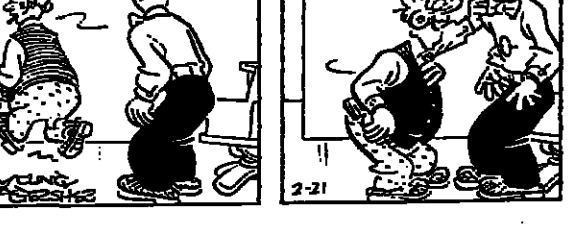


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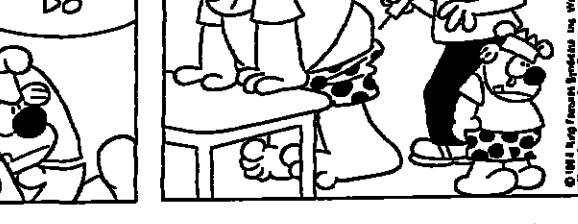
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## BLONDIE



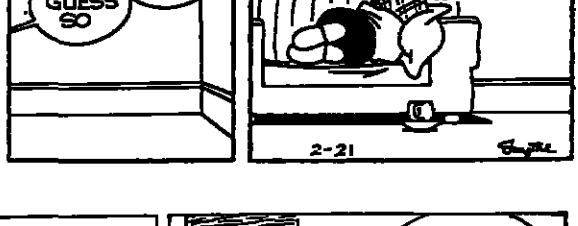
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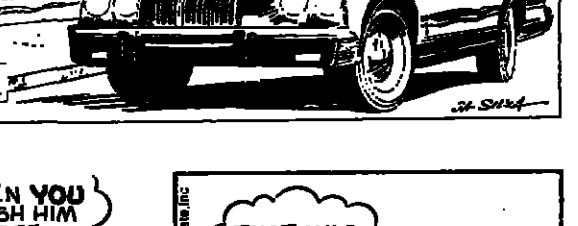
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## WIZARD of ID



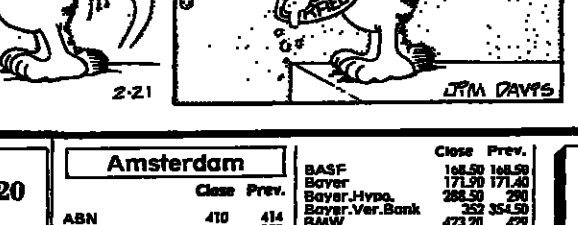
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## REX MORGAN



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## GARFIELD



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## REBEL: The Life and Times of John Singleton Mosby

By Kevin H. Siegel. 346 pp. \$18.95.  
St. Martin's Press, 175 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Stephen W. Sears

"Rebel" Kevin H. Siegel has written the fullest biography of the celebrated Confederate partisan leader John Singleton Mosby that we are likely to get. The guerrilla warfare that radiated from "Mosby's Confederacy"—a sizable area of Northern Virginia which even the strongest Union column approached at risk in the latter half of the Civil War—is recounted here skillfully and without over-dramatization. What Siegel has achieved in addition is the documentation of Mosby's long, colorful, and often paradoxical postwar career.

"Rebel" is a well-chosen title, for Mosby was surely one of the more cross-grained individuals of 19th-century America. Failed for shooting and gravely wounding a bullying fellow student at the University of Virginia, he spent his sentence studying law under the prosecutor who convicted him. An outspoken Unionist, he was a reluctant convert to secession in 1861—and then threw himself into the conflict so ferociously that in 1864 General Grant declared him and his irregulars outside the rules of war, to be hanged without trial if caught. One of the last Confederate leaders to surrender after Appomattox, it would be no surprise to find him a Southern bitter-ender during Reconstruction.

Yet as Siegel demonstrates, Mosby reverted to his Unionist principles without a backward glance. He did so—as he did everything in his life—without apology. The South committed treason in going to war, he said; it had lost, and that was that. "You admit that you were on the wrong side?" he was asked. "I do not—I may have fought on the side that was wrong," he replied. "But I fought on the right side." To the dismay of fellow Virginians, he became an active Republican, supporting Grant for the presidency, a newspaper reported, "as fiercely as he fights... an ugly customer to tackle, either in the field or on the rostrum." He was branded a turncoat, although none dared say so to his face.

In both peace and war, Mosby's favorite tactic was to attack. As U.S. consul in Hong Kong he smashed the prevalent pattern of

## BOOKS

It is Mosby the Civil War partisan, however, who still catches the eye. He did no harm to his legend in two works of memoirs written late in life, but Siegel has used them judiciously and cross-checked against contemporary sources to trace Mosby's successes (and occasional failures) without romantic gloss. It was Mosby's contention that he tied down so many Union troops in his private confederacy and in the Shenandoah Valley that Grant lacked the manpower to break Lee's lines at Petersburg in the fall of 1864. "With some justification," Siegel writes, "he made the claim that his men had provided Richmond and the Confederacy with six extra months of life."

That is a bold claim, meriting further examination, but Siegel chooses not to analyze it in more depth. This is unfortunate, for at issue is whether the partisan bands ultimately helped or hindered the Southern cause. The Unionists condemned their night-riding raids and horse thieves; and General Lee, the most lawless of them, disapproved. Yet made an exception of Mosby (somewhat reluctantly, it seems), but criticized his irregulars for plundering rather than operating full-time against Union communications. What is beyond debate is the severe suffering of civilians living in the afflicted areas, victims alike of partisan expropriations and a Union scorched earth reprisal policy. "The ultimate results of the guerrilla system of warfare is the total destruction of all private rights in the country occupied by such parties," wrote General Philip Sheridan, commander of Northern forces on the scene, and he held Richmond responsible for the grim policy by its sanction of the guerrillas. However the case may finally be judged, "Rebel" leaves no doubt that as a partisan leader John Singleton Mosby had no peer.

Stephen W. Sears is the author of "Lincoln's Turned Red: The Battle of Antietam," he wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IN the game between the British grandmaster John Nunn and the Canadian (former Soviet) international master Igor Ivanov in the Brighton (England) International Tournament, Ivanov, skilful in attack, wound up for a Marshall Gambit. This made doubly good sense because Nunn is a newcomer to the Ruy Lopez, having previously preferred the Giuoco Piano. Bishop's Opening or Evans Gambit.

It made equally good sense for Nunn to sidestep it and capitalize on Ivanov's impatience with a slower maneuvering game.

8 P-QR4 is used as a way of sidestepping the Marshall Gambit, which arises after 5 P-B3, P-Q4? For some time, 8... B-N2 has been the most popular response—probably why Ivanov chose the rare alternative, 8... P-N5.

The advance with 9 P-R5? took the QR5 square away from the black QN as a first step in cramping the black position. Whereas the standard recommendation would now be 9... P-Q3, so that 10 P-Q4 could be well met by 10... B-N5, Ivanov was prompted to try the ambitious 9... R-N2?!

After 10 P-Q4, it might have been possible for Black to try

10... P-P; 11 P-K5, N-K1; 12 N-P, N-N; 13 Q-N, P-Q3; 14 B-KB4, P-B4.

It was important for Black to hook up his separated QR and QNP with the bulk of his forces by 12... P-B5; 13 P-P, N-BP. However, Ivanov was left with a backward QP and Nunn took control of his QNG square.

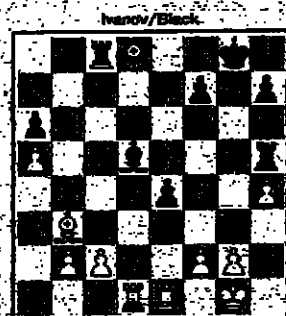
The aggressively greedy 14... R-M4? was sharply countered by 15 B-K3, preventing 15... N-RP? by 16 R-N1, R-R; 17 B-N6, winning a piece.

Ivanov did not try 15... B-K3, presumably because 16 B-N6, Q-N1; 17 N-N? gives Black difficulties, for example, 17... B-N5?; 18 P-B3, B-Q2; 19 B-R4 will win the exchange.

Instead, he lunged forward with 15... P-Q4? On 16 N/4xP, he hoped to follow up with 17 B-R4, R-N1; 18 P-P, N-P, although White still would have a slight advantage in mobility after 19 B-Q4.

After 20 NxB, RxB, Nunn had the bishop-pair in an open position, a clear advantage.

With 22... R-N4, Ivanov intended 23... R-K6?; but Nunn's 23 P-R4; R-K6; 24 B-Q8! powerfully invited 25... R-KRP; 26 B-B1, P-B; 27 R-Q7, B-B3; 28 R-BP, which would immediately cost Black a pawn.



## Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

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## Amsterdam

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## Other Markets

Closing Prices in local currencies

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## Tokyo

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## SPORTS

## Fond Farewell to a Warm Host

By Alan Greenberg

Los Angeles Times Service

**SARAJEVO** — It was short, but it was sweet. After 13 days of competition, the Yugoslavians bid goodbye to the 1984 Winter Olympics during closing ceremonies Sunday night before a capacity crowd of 8,500 at the Arana.

And thousands of visiting athletes, officials, media and fans bid a fond farewell to Yugoslavia and to Sarajevo, which will at last be remembered for being something more than the place where Gavrilo Princip assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand and put Europe on the path to World War I.

"It is said that these Games are the best ever," said the Yugoslav Olympic Organizing Committee president, Branko Mikulic, whose name was met with thunderous applause.

"We gained precious experience," he said. "I hope that the next time in Tito's Yugoslavia — when we get them again — will be a better."

From a world view, the logistics of these Games couldn't have been done much better. These were the first Winter Olympics ever in a communist country, and no believed Yugoslavia would let them.

They were dead wrong. Buses ran on time. Taxes were plentiful. Computers provided up-to-the-minute results.

For the most part, the competition sites were first-class and well-served with courteous, multilingual aides. As a rule, the Yugoslavians were gracious and helpful to their guests. In Los Angeles can do half as well this summer.

Sunday's closing ceremonies, like the opening at the adjacent Kosevo Stadium Feb. 8, were colorful but never cluttered, dynamic but dignified, sad but never saccharine. They were entertaining, touching and tasteful.

As advertised, they began promptly at 8 P.M. with a parade of 49 young women dressed in white gowns, jackets and headbands, each bearing the placard of one of the nations whose athletes competed here.

Then came the athletes' parade, beginning with one from each nation bearing his or her country's flag.

Scott Hamilton, the gold medalist in figure skating, was to have carried the U.S. flag, but Hamilton — who had carried it at 1980's opening ceremonies in Lake Placid, New York — voluntarily yielded the honor to skier Phil Mahre, who had won the gold medal, his first ever in an Olympics, earlier in the day in the men's slalom.

After the flag-bearers came the other athletes.

It was a small contingent, many of the competitors, including U.S. downhill gold medalist Bill Johnson and the vanquished American hockey team, which finished seventh, having already gone home.

Each country was limited to six representatives for the closing ceremonies.

The U.S. delegation, four members of which had just completed the 90-minute figure skating exhibition that preceded the ceremonies, comprised Hamilton, women's figure skater silver medalist Rosalynn Sumner, pairs silver medalists Kitty and Peter Carruthers, and skiers Steve Mahre and Tamara McKinney.

After the athletes had paraded and waved their way around the rink and lined up behind their nation's flags, the national anthem of Greece, the original home of the Olympics, was played.

Then came the Yugoslav national anthem, followed by "O Canada," the Canadian national anthem, as the flag of Canada, host of the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary, Alberta, was raised alongside the Yugoslav flag.

After Mikulic's remarks, IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain thanked Yugoslavia, the state of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Sarajevo for the Games' "wonderful success."

"I am convinced," Samaranch said, "that these Games will remain forever in our hearts and our minds." More thunderous applause.

Then Samaranch declared the XIV Winter Olympic Games closed.

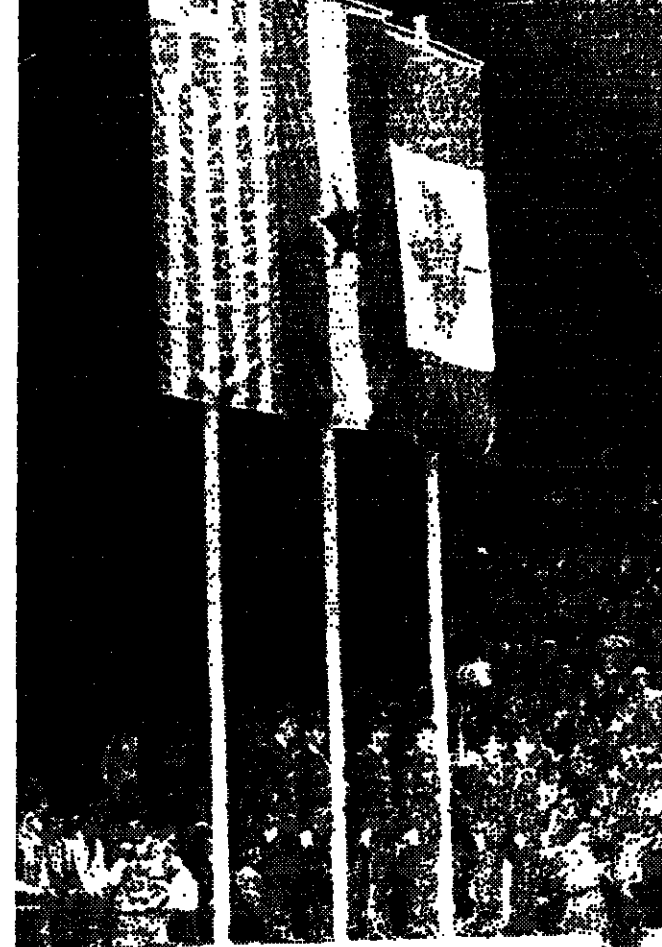
The Olympic torch was extinguished.

"I call all the youth of the world to assemble four years from now in Calgary, in Canada, to celebrate the XV Winter Games," Samaranch said. "Dovidjenja, goodbye, Yugoslavia. Dovidjenja, dear Sarajevo."

With the Olympic hymn playing, 10 Yugoslav army cadets lowered the Olympic flag and carried it out of the hall.

That done, 100 little girls in turquoise and white outfits skated onto the ice, followed by hundreds of dancers in multicolored costumes.

As they danced and skated, they were joined by four people dressed as "Vucka," the wolf cub mascot of the 1984 Games. They were joined by two people dressed as polar bears — "Hidy and Howdy" — the



At Sunday night's closing ceremonies, the flags of Greece (left), the Games' birthplace, and Canada, host country for the 1988 Winter Olympics, flanked the flag of Yugoslavia.

mascots for the 1988 Calgary Games.

Hidy and Howdy made a rather grand entrance, descending on a flower-strewn platform hidden under the Zetra ceiling.

As the athletes made one last promenade, the dancers and skaters sang repeated choruses that translated to "Don't forget Sarajevo."

No one who was here ever will.

## Baseball: The Rights of Spring

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

**FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.** — Tired of reading about snow and ice and cold and heroes and heroines with frost in their hair? This is about sunlight and green grass and red dirt and a stumpy manager named Yogi.

This is about baseball. Shortly after 11 A.M. last Thursday, George M. Steinbrenner 3d and Lawrence P. Berra walked out to home plate and initiated the 1984 baseball season by having their picture taken. Steinbrenner rearranged Berra, like moving furniture, so that Steinbrenner was standing to Berra's right. The owner of the New York Yankees knows his own good side.

In the stands at Fort Lauderdale Stadium, around two dozen fans applauded as the two men ambled out for the ceremonial first pitch of the camera. Why were those fans even here? Spring training had not officially begun, but those fans were sitting in the sun hoping for a glimpse of baseball.

They were rewarded a few minutes later when two pitchers, Dale Murray and Bob Shirley, came out and stretched their muscles on the grass near the pitching mound. It was about as exciting as watching grass grow — and about as life-affirming.

Coming out to the ballpark was an act of celebration that the world had somehow gotten through another Dark Age, which falls annually from mid-October to mid-February.

Yes, there are other sports — Super Bowls and indoor games and Winter Olympics where the wind roars at 80 miles per hour on the ski slopes — but baseball is the real game, the natural game, in synch with the seasons. Last Thursday, right on schedule like swallows and buzzards that migrate on the same day every year, baseball came home.

In the Yankee clubhouse, there were some new players and a new purple rug and one rapidly aging journalist, who remembered covering his first spring training in 1963. He recalled there was a newspaper strike, which meant he had more of Casey Stengel than his sleep cycle could tolerate. Thursday, he did a double take when he spotted two tricycles parked in a corner of the clubhouse.

"Pete, I know the players are getting younger — but tricycles?"

"Now, they belong to some of the player's kids," said Pete Sheehy, fluffing up uniforms with numbers like 75 on them, just as he once fluffed up Nos. 3 and 4, more than half a century ago. They're supposed to pick them up this week.

Sure enough, the tricycles had Roy Smalley's name tagged on them, and so did the small trampoline, and the rugged little bicycle alongside was for one of Willy Randolph's children.

Most of the infielders and outfielders were not due for a week but Andre Robertson breezed into the clubhouse, happy to be on his own two feet. Last August shortstop Robertson was in a car accident that left a companion badly injured and kept him in a neck brace until December.

As he unpacked, Robertson said he had been practicing at home in Texas, but he added, "I don't think I could throw anybody out from deep in the hole just yet."

The nice thing about spring training is that nobody worries about career-threatening injuries, at least until the games start, so far off, in March. The first day of spring training is for old friends to poke each other in the belly and say, "Ate good over the winter, huh?"

Gene Michael, the Yankees' former general manager, former manager, former chief troubleshooter and current third-base coach, said he was going on a fish diet. Other players and coaches talked about rubber shirts and long runs in the outfield to work off Thanksgiving, Christmas and the extra five pounds they put on waiting for the Super Bowl to end.

Lon Piniella, hitter and hitting instructor, checked in the clubhouse and was greeted with the familiar:

"Hey, Lou, gimme a horse." It is rumored that, purely for intellectual stimulation, Piniella likes to predict the winners of horse races.

"Ask Nick how many straight winners I gave him this winter," Piniella said.

"Nine straight," admitted Nick Priore, the clubhouse attendant.

The first complaint of the spring came at 11:43 A.M. when somebody shouted, "Why ain't the juice machine fixed?"

The clubhouse dialogue sounded familiar to Pete (Little Pete) Previte, who served as assistant clubhouse attendant to Pete (Big Pete) Sheehy for 30 years until illness forced him to retire in 1971.

Previte's greatest moment in sports came in 1961 when he was a clubhouse attendant for the National Football League New York Giants and he suggested to Allie Sherman, the coach, that he use a couple of speedy defensive backs on a desperation pass play. Y.A. Little threw a touchdown pass to Erich Barnes, and Little Pete retired as an undefeated strategist. He beamed when somebody remembered.

Previte pointed at the stationary bicycles in one corner, the individual stools in front of each locker, the thick carpet, and he said: "They never had those things in the old days."

But baseball always has had slightly rubbery athletes checking into camp in February, dumping their equipment into their lockers, cracking open the first tin of smokeless tobacco, no matter what the medical concern over the risks of tobacco in the mouth. The main thing is that the players no longer have to worry about carrying a paper cup around the house so their mothers, wives or girlfriends will even tolerate their chomping and spitting the vile-smelling stuff.

The players appreciate the little-boy release of spring training, and the fans derive a liberation of their own. Spring training is a clear signal that life will be renewed, that spring will come up North.

We have gotten through the worst part. Baseball's back.



Pitching hopeful Orel Hershiser, in mid-season bubblegum form, going through some easy-doing stretching exercises at the Los Angeles Dodgers' spring training camp in Vero Beach, Florida.

## Tikhonov's Soviet Hockey Team Exorcises Demons of 1980

By Gordon Edes

Los Angeles Times Service

**SARAJEVO** — No one will ever know how many times in the last 10 years it came to him in the dead of night, stealing his sleep and tending his dreams. Viktor Tikhonov dares not speak of such visions.

But Sunday in Zetra Arena, Tikhonov at last succeeded in burying



Viktor Tikhonov, possibly 'a still better team.'

the ghost of Lake Placid. After the Soviet Union's 2-0 victory over Czechoslovakia, Tikhonov at last has a gold medal, his first as coach of the Big Red Machine, the greatest hockey team in the world. And Lake Placid has become just another village in upstate New York, instead of Tikhonov's private hell.

That is why, when it was over, Tikhonov thrust his arms over his head. He kissed his assistant coaches, none of this check-to-check business, but full on the lips. He embraced his goaltender, Vladimir Tretiak, while the other Soviet players flung their sticks into the crowd, which was chanting, "Tikhonov, Tikhonov."

And in a booth high above center ice, Mike Eruzione stood and applauded. Sunday, Eruzione was wearing a blue blazer with an ABC-TV logo. Four years ago in Lake Placid, wearing the red, white and blue of Team USA, he had been the man who scored the goal that beat the Russians, starting Tikhonov's torment.

But Sunday, Team USA was already on a plane headed home. "I hope the plane makes it," Coach Lou Vairo had said earlier, a wry commentary on how these Winter Games had gone for his squad.

This day, the Russians, the big doxies, were celebrating with a passion seldom shown by the team with CCCP on its jerseys.

"I felt extremely happy," said Tikhonov, a slightly built, middle-aged man with thinning hair who in his brown suit and tie resembled an overworked bank teller.

"We have had a number of wins, a number of world championships," he said. "The only thing we had missed was a gold medal, and now we have achieved it."

They achieved it by beating the Czechs, who went out on their shields with a gallant effort but could not match the Russians in either speed or strength. No team in the world can.

"I don't know if I said they are the best team of all time, but they probably are," said Ken Dryden, the goalie-turned-TV commentator who once rivaled Tretiak as the world's most feared masked man.

"The main thing they've done is to become less rigid, more able to adjust. Now when they give up the puck, as they must, they keep going, the momentum keeps going. Now when they lose the puck, they can turn it into a pressure game. They can use the fragments, the pieces and make something of it."

"They take a lot of risks, but they're so quick and so mobile, in effect they aren't risks. The gap" — between the Russians and the rest of the world — "is widening."

Since the Russians entered Olympic play in 1956, they have compiled an astounding 48-4-2 record. They were 7-0 here, shutting out both Canada and Czechoslovakia in the medal round. Tretiak, who played in 6 games, allowed just 4 goals for a 0.66 goals-against average. In all, the Russians outscored the opposition, 48-5.

"I think we have the possibility of a still better team," Tikhonov said. The thought is staggering, but Tikhonov said he left some players back home who may be better than the ones he had here.

If the Russians could have sent a second team, he was asked, where would it have finished? "I suppose they would be fifth," Tikhonov said. Who could argue?

Unlike Canada, which was content to play back and hope for a break, the Czechs pressed the attack against the Russians, but they were outshot, 18-6, in the first period and by 1:12 of the second they were trailing, 2-0.

It was now for the Czechs to try to solve Tretiak. Wing Vladimir Calder thought he could do it, with a shot from right in front, but Tretiak knocked it away with his blocker. Calder skated a few strides, then fell to his knees, not believing.

The Russians, Tikhonov said, "played to complete exhaustion — that was the goal of our game. My task was completely fulfilled."

He was then reminded of the 1980 Olympics. "We were very sorry we lost the game in Lake Placid," he said. "But for the last four years we had a new plan of preparation. Our plan was to make a different team, one that would surpass the team of 1980. I think we have achieved that."

That, and peace of mind at last.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Yarborough Again Wins Daytona 500

**DAYTONA BEACH, Florida (AP)** — Cale Yarborough took the lead two turns from the finish Sunday and pulled away to become the second driver ever to win two straight Daytona 500 Grand National races. He joined Richard Petty, who won the world's most prestigious stock car event in 1973 and 1974.

Yarborough led or was in the lead pack all day, but stayed just behind Waltrip after the green flag fell following the day's seventh and final caution flag 18 laps from the end.

There were six cars in the lead lap, running in a long line, throughout the final phase of the 200-lap race. Finally, Yarborough pulled out on the backstretch, moved past leader Darrell Waltrip and went on to a three-second victory. Dale Earnhardt edged Waltrip for second by a third of a car length. The top three finishers all drove Chevrolet Monte Carlo SSs.

Yarborough, who also won the Daytona 500 in 1968 and 1977, averaged 150.994 miles per hour (243 kph) in registering his 79th career victory, tying him with Bobby Allison for third on the all-time list.

**Edwards's 64 Takes PGA Event by 3**

**LOS ANGELES (UPI)** — David Edwards, shooting a 7-under-par 64, won the Los Angeles Open golf tournament Sunday by three strokes over Jack Renner. It was the first PGA victory for Edwards, who joined the tour in 1979.

Starting the final round two strokes behind Renner, Jay Haas and Fred Couples, Edwards had seven birdies — in his first 11 holes at the Riviera Country Club course — to finish at 279.

Renner's closing 69 put him alone at 282. Jack Nicklaus finished 69/283 while Dan Pohl (a 66) and Mark McCumber (70) were at 284. Couples and Haas scored to 75/288 and 76/298, respectively.

**Shahanga Is Victor in L.A. Marathon**

**LOS ANGELES (UPI)** — Gidamis Shahanga of Tanzania, the 1983 National Collegiate Athletic Association champion at 10,000 meters while running for the University of Texas El Paso, won Sunday's Los Angeles International Marathon over the course that will be used in the Summer Olympics.

Shahanga, ranked sixth worldwide in the 10,000 last year and the fifth-place finisher in that event at the 1983 world track and field championships, was clocked in 2:20:19.

Second was Joseph Nzau of Kenya (2:20:40), followed by Gerald Nijboer of the Netherlands (2:20:53), Jesus Herrera of Mexico (2:21:00) and Hugh Jones of Britain (2:21:54).

## NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE							Detroit	22	32	7	51	227	254
Patrick Division							Toronto	21	34	4	48	228	295
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Smythe Division						
NY Islanders	27	22	7	76	244	213	Edmonton	42	14	5	89	339	299
Washington	35	22	4	74	235	188	Calgary	25	22	12	62	230	240
NY Rangers	33	20	8	74	243	228	Winnipeg	27	20	10	52	251	278
Philadelphia	32	18	9	73	254	211	Vancouver	23	20	6	52	239	235
Pittsburgh	32	22	5	71	258	278	Los Angeles	18	32	4	34	242	272
New Jersey	32	23	5	71	275	288	Sondor's Results						
Adams Division							Philadelphia 3, N.Y. Rangers 2, OT (Striker)						
Buffalo	39	16	6	84	250	199	21, Rich Sather (13), Kerry (37); McClellan (5), Don Holmes (22).						
Boston	36	24	4	76	262	201	N.Y. Islanders 5, New Jersey 4, OT (Trotter)						
Quebec	32	22	6	70	229	221	(N.Y.), Kohler (27), Johnson (10), Nystrom (13),						
Montreal	28	26	6	61	233	224	Tennell (21); Higgins (21), Russell (8), Mac-						
Hartford	20	32	8	48	220	249	Williamson 5, Washington 3, OT (MacLean)						
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE							(28), Campbell (4), Boeschman (22), Small						
North Division							(14), Christian (26), Shand (3), Jarvis (13),						
Minnesota	30	25	5	65	265	265	Chicago 4, St. Louis 3 (Potterman 2 (7), S.						
Chicago	30	25	5	65	231	245	Lemmer 2 (28), J. Lemmer (10), B. Wilson (8),						
St. Louis	30	25	5	65	231	245	Mullen 2 (28), Paskalski 2 (21), Roads (10),						
South Division							Detroit 4, Toronto 2 (Baldwin 3 (25), John-						
Edmonton	39	16	6	84	250	199	stone 2 (16), Lambert (13); Nyland (2), Le-						
Calgary	30	25	5	65	265	265	man (23).						
Winnipeg	30	25	5	65	231	245	Buffalo 5, Hartford 2 (Varrat (3), Andrey-						
Vancouver	30	25	5	65	231	245	chuk (29), Reil (10), Heil (2), Cor (12); Sul-						
Los Angeles	30	25	5	65	231	245	Williamson 5, Washington 3, OT (MacLean)						
Sondor's Results							(28), Campbell (4), Boeschman (22), Small						
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## ART BUCHWALD

## Left Off the Blacklist

WASHINGTON — Whenever the government comes up with a blacklist I immediately rush out and see if I made it.

The other day it was revealed that the USIA kept a list of Americans who were not to be sent abroad as part of the propaganda department's speaking program. Among the blacklisted were Walter Cronkite, the most trusted man in America; David Brinkley; the economist John Kenneth Galbraith; Lester Thurow and Paul Samuelson; the Washington Post editor Ben Bradlee; the former secretary of defense, James Schlesinger; the former director of the CIA, Stansfield Turner; the former national security advisor, McGeorge Bundy; and the feminist Betty Friedan; as well as about 80 other outstanding citizens.



Buchwald

The reason given for the list was that top officials of USIA did not believe foreigners should be exposed to any kind of ideology that was remotely in conflict with that of the president's.

Since some of my best friends were on the list I was embarrassed I didn't make it. It was the second major blacklist I've missed. In 1974 I failed to make the famed Nixon "enemies" list, an oversight that cost me any clout I might have had in this town.

When it was revealed the USIA had the names of those who should not represent the United States abroad, I called and demanded to talk to the agency's ideological czar.

"How come I didn't make your speakers' blacklist?" I asked him.

"We had to limit it to only the best and the brightest."

"And how were they chosen?" I demanded.

"Very carefully. Whenever a name was submitted to us to represent the United States in our overseas speakers' program it went upstairs to our Blue Ribbon Ideological Review Board. If there was the slightest evidence the speaker disagreed with the president on economics, foreign policy,

or just plain conservative philosophy, he or she was listed as a questionable spokesperson and one who could not be trusted to carry America's message to the world."

"The whole thing smacks of McCarthyism," I said.

"That's a typical liberal knee-jerk reaction," the man said. "The truth of the matter is that the USIA is the propaganda arm of the president of the United States, and our nation's credibility would be seriously questioned if we sent Americans abroad who disagreed with Mr. Reagan's policies. The blacklist was only a guide to counteract those in the agency who thought the overseas speaking program should be bipartisan."

"All right, I'll accept the fact that the USIA does not want to send any speakers overseas who are not in tune with Mr. Reagan's conservative philosophy. But where does that leave those of us who never made the list? How do we explain the omission to the people who were blacklisted?"

"There was nothing personal about the blacklist," he replied. "The reason you didn't make the list is that your name was never submitted by anyone in the agency as a candidate for our speaking program."

"Is it too late now?" I asked.

"Too late for what?"

"To make the blacklist. I have several friends at the USIA who would submit my name if they knew it meant that much to me."

"I'm afraid it is too late. We just had a directive from upstairs that since the blacklist is now public knowledge, we can no longer keep it."

"Does that mean the Blue Ribbon USIA Ideological Board is going to be disbanded?"

"Of course not. But the blackballing will be done verbally, and no longer by printed ballot. We have no intention of throwing out the baby with the bathwater."

"One more question. Did Charles Wick, the director of the USIA, know you people were keeping a blacklist of loyal Americans who didn't agree with the president?"

"Not to my knowledge. He was so busy taping the telephone calls of his friends, he left the day-to-day blacklisting to us."

## 'Warrior' Jim Brown, Still Running

By Stephanie Mansfield

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jim Brown bites his fingernails.

"I love the taste of them."

The 235-pound (106-kilo), 6-

foot-2-inch (1.87-meter) Cleveland Browns fullback-turned-actor,

who recently said he was coming out of retirement at the

age of 48 to top the Pittsburgh Steelers' new rushing yardage

record holder Franco Harris in his place, sat in a Washington hotel

lobby examining his left hand, which is the size of a Waring

blender. The nails are bitten to the quick.

He says he's not afraid of anything. Well, flying sometimes.

And snakes. ("Snake is the roughest

thing on earth. I don't like snakes.") But the nail-biting is a

nervous habit. Not born of fear. "I can beat Franco," he says. "I can beat anybody."

The man who makes Mr. T look like Mr. Peepers crosses his

legs. They are the size of redwoods, encased in skin-tight black

trousers. He wears a bright red V-neck sweater with "Sands Las Vegas" encrusted over the heart. He

calls himself "a warrior of sports." When he walks, the potted

palms shake. The busboys stare. The women saunter, their

gait suddenly slowed by the sight of the once-familiar specimen of

gridiron arrogance.

You don't stand next to Jim Brown. You stand under him.

And if he doesn't like what you're saying, he looks those big brown

eyes and scowls, and the mustache starts to twitch and you

think maybe he might break your legs just to get his point across.

He makes a lot of points.

He doesn't think Jesse Jackson would make a good president

("Just because he's black doesn't mean he's perfect"). He likes

Kiddies, hangs out with the basketball player Bill Russell and

Playboy's Hugh Hefner, says he's never tried cocaine, his favorite

color is black ("I even wear it on the tennis courts"), he prefers

"wissy" women to voluptuous ones and only laughs when you

say you like his records. As in James Brown. "Mister Please Please Please" he is definitely

not.

If O.J. was The Juice, Brown



Jim Brown: "The eternal quest to be the No. 1 cat."

was The Pulp. He could beat anyone on and off the football field. It was all a game, he once said. "The eternal quest to be the No. 1 cat in the world."

He spent a day in jail and was fined \$500 after being convicted of slapping and punching a golf partner after a dispute over the placement of the man's ball on the ninth hole of a Los Angeles golf course. There have been other assault charges followed by acquittals.

"A lot of what happens to me is political. If you said I slapped you here, well the headline comes out and they can do what they want. 'Cause I'm vulnerable. An easy target."

"In essence," he says, "I'm really not that tough."

Still, he has become a black cult figure, a man Richard Pryor said is the baddiest dude, a man who posed for a Cosmopolitan centerfold and made a string of stinko movies and still came out with his badass intact.

unemployment. I'm going to tell you about it and I'm strong enough to sacrifice the bucks."

"That's why I'm considered a bad guy."

But even bad guys get the blues.

It's been a long time since Mr. Brown walked away from football at the peak of his career. A mere nine seasons. In which he managed to run 12,312 yards (11,287 meters) carrying a football — farther than anyone until Harris.

It's been a long time since he had a hit movie. He is here as a businessman (on the board of a computer security firm). The thought of putting on jersey number 32 at the age of 48 obviously gets his blood flowing.

"Nobody knows what I can do at 48," he says, "cause they never saw me with a bad knee. They don't know what my downside is."

He is still competitive, whether the game is tennis, golf, chess or backgammon. "I don't know what the opposite is. Satisfaction. If I compete in a sport, I would try to be Number 1 because I wouldn't know how to be Number 10. I don't know what you do with that."

He was born in Saint Simons Island, Georgia, and moved to Manhattan, New York, as a boy. He was raised by his mother, who worked as a domestic. "I never had a hang-up about where I came from or who I was. But I always had a hang-up about injustice."

He enrolled at Syracuse University, became a star football player and then joined the Cleveland Browns, where his rushing records would ultimately land him in the Hall of Fame.

Brown was the best. There was no other. There will probably be no other like him.

He says he never regretted leaving football when he did.

"I loved that. You know why? Because I had done what I wanted to do. I was satisfied. I had good health. They never had a chance to say, 'He did bad.' You know how somebody stays at somebody's house too long? And they got to find a way to get you out of there? I don't like to do that. I like to ease out on my own. Sense of timing, you know."

## PEOPLE

## Monaco on the Potomac

President Ronald Reagan called the late Princess Grace "one of the greatest beauties of our times" at a star-studded banquet to raise money for a foundation bearing her name, Prince Rainier, his three children and new son-in-law — guests of the Reagans during a weekend of fund-raising events — attended the gala banquet Saturday, where the president praised the late princess as "a woman who touched our hearts deeply. Now it falls on us to carry on her work," he told the guests at the \$300-a-plate banquet held to inaugurate the Princess Grace Foundation U.S.A., which will provide money for the athletic and dance scholarships. Princess Caroline was flanked by Reagan and the actor Gary Grant during the evening of dinner and dancing held in a government auditorium two blocks from the White House and attended by European royalty, tycoons and Hollywood stars. Nancy Reagan sat at an adjacent table between Rainier and the tenor Placido Domingo. The highlight of the after-dinner performance came when Julio Iglesias, the featured performer, invited Domingo to join him on stage. At a Friday evening reception for 200 in the White House, the Reagans were almost ignored as crowds surrounded the Monacan royal family — Caroline, 27, and her second husband, Stefano Casiraghi, 23; Princess Stephanie, 19, and Prince Albert, 25.

— for cost reasons as well — the sterilization of Prince Charles. The party also suggested that West German politicians who have expressed concern about their country's dropping birthrate take the British doctor's words seriously and have more children. At a news conference in Bonn last month, the government announced that West Germany has the lowest birth rate in the world and called on its citizens to reverse the trend. "The Greens in parliament appeal especially to the chancellor to influence the birth rate of the Federal Republic of Germany through increasing the size of his family," the Greens said. Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his wife Helene have two sons.

Robert F. Kennedy Jr. has admitted that he had heroics with him when he became ill on an airplane shortly before arriving in Rapid City, South Dakota, Sept. 11. Rod Lurie, Pennsylvania's attorney general, said a first-time offense usually results in a suspended sentence. Circuit Judge Marshall Young ordered Kennedy, 30, son of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, to return to Rapid City for sentencing March 16.

Dustin Hoffman, Jessica Lange, Burt Lancaster, Robert De Niro and Michael Caine all are from row-center in the 1993 Academy of Film and Television Arts. Nominated for best picture were "Footloose," "Heat and Dust," "Local Hero" and "Educating Rita." "Footloose" received nine nominations Sunday, including Lange as best actress, Hoffman as best actor, and Tami Garroway as best supporting actress. "Heat and Dust" has eight nominations and "Local Hero" seven, including Lancaster as best supporting actor. "Educating Rita" won six nominations including Jodie Foster as best actress and Caine as best actor. Caine received a second nomination for best actor in "The Honorary Consul." De Niro was nominated for "The King of Comedy." Other best actress nominations went to Phyllis Logan for "Another Time, Another Place" and to Meryl Streep for "Sophie's Choice." The awards will be presented March 25.

West Germany's Greens Party jokingly called for Prince Charles of Great Britain to be sterilized, to spare his wife, Diana, a third pregnancy and setting off a British baby boom. The British royal family announced recently that Diana was pregnant with the couple's second child. They have one son, 1½-year-old Prince William. The Greens quoted a British doctor, Harold Francis, as saying a third child in the family of the Prince of Wales could be a "catastrophe" because it could result in a British baby boom. In a statement distributed in Bonn, the Greens parliamentary faction said: "The Greens want to take a great psychic burden from Lady Di. Because sterilization is effective and an out-patient procedure for the man, but requires an operation for the woman," the Greens in parliament recommend

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